

THE RELIQUARY.

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ON A BRONZE LEAF-SHAPED SWORD FOUND IN IRELAND.

BY ROBERT DAY, JUN., F.S.A.

The Bronze Sword, engravings of which accompany this paper,* was found by Robert Powell, in Lisletrim bog, Parish of Mucknol, Co. Monaghan, in the summer of 1865. It remained in his possession till that county was proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Act, in the autumn of 1866, when it passed into the hands of a jeweller in Armagh, from whom I obtained it. Bronze leaf-shaped swords have been found in Ireland from time to time, and in the comparatively recent deepening of the rivers Shannon and Bann, under the superintendence of the Board of Works, numbers were discovered, mostly in connection with the ancient fording places in these rivers. Some have been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, where the collection of leaf-shaped swords amounts to 100 specimens, and many more found their way to the British Museum, and into the hands of private collectors. They are now becoming much more scarce, and are seldom met with, owing probably to the fact that the country is merging more and more into pasture land, and little if any new ground is broken up for tillage.

The sword here engraved, and now in my own possession, in its outline bears a strong resemblance to one figured at page 422, *Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy*; and yet more nearly resembles fig. 52, p. 352, Vol. I., *Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*. The sword there figured is 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the widest part of the blade, while my own in extreme length measures 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in width, being just a quarter of an inch shorter and one-eighth broader than the sword from Scotland. It is beautifully balanced and well tempered, and owing to the character of the dry peat in which it lay embedded, the bone which formed the hand part was still attached

* Plates IX. and X. On the first of these is shown the sword itself, which will be seen to be of remarkably elegant form; and one side of the handle, engraved of its full size. On the other Plate the opposite side of the handle is engraved, full size, and shows, with Plate IX., the texture of the bone, and its mode of attachment.

to the handle by seven bronze rivets. There were originally eight of these rivets, but one had fallen out.

Too much praise cannot be given to the finder, a humble farmer, for preserving with such care the fragile bone, a portion of which I submitted to Professor Owen, who pronounced it to be "Mammalian, and probably Cetacean." This bears out in a remarkable way the statement of Solinus, who "relates that the Irish formed the handles of their swords from the teeth of large Sea Monsters, which they polished to a most beautiful whiteness." See "Memoir on the Armour and Weapons of the Ancient Irish," p. 118. No other instance of a bronze sword with a bone or ivory handle-plate is known to have occurred in the British Islands, but in a foot note to p. 453, *Catalogue of the Royal Irish Academy*, Sir William Wilde relates that in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen, there is a sword in which "a trace of the bone sides can still be detected." The ancient mode of hefting these weapons has long been an interesting study to collectors. Mr. Clibborn, in a letter signed H, in *Saunders' News Letter*, January 1850, mentions in connection with a sword now in the Academy's Collection, that some thirty years ago when found in the County of Limerick, "a portion of the gold mounting was attached to the handle-plate." And it is probable that the thin plates and fragments of gold found in Ireland, from time to time, which are ornamented with chevron and dotted lines, and to which no certain use can be ascribed, were used for this purpose and for decorating the sockets of bronze spear-heads. See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of London*, January 14, 1869, p. 195. This subject is ably referred to in No. 94, *Archaeological Journal*, in a "Notice of some Bronze Weapons found in Devonshire." And by the Rev. J. Graves, in No. 1, Vol. I., third series, *Journal of the Historical and Archaeological Society for Ireland*.

I annex a copy of the letter Professor Owen was kind enough to send me relative to the hand-part of this sword.

"British Museum, 6 October, 1866.

"DEAR SIR,

"After careful comparison of the fragmentary specimen here-with returned, I am able to assure you that it is 'bone,' not 'ivory,' but of what species I cannot determine, it is Mammalian, probably Cetacean.

"Believe me, truly yours,

"RICHARD OWEN."

"R. Day, Jun., Esq."

Cork.



BRONZE LEAF-SHAPED SWORD WITH BONE HAFT,
LISLETRIM BOG, CO. MONAGHAN.



MODERN TROGLODYTES.

BY ROBERT GARNER, F.L.S., ETC., ETC.

By this designation we do not mean such people as have been termed *Troglodytes in a moral sense*; they whose minds and souls never emerge from the dark caverns of ignorance and prejudice in which they are inhumed—themselves and the dingy idols which they have there enshrined; but *bond fide* *Troglodytes*, dwellers in caves, a class of people formerly no doubt more numerous in our country than at present, though now by no means extinct. We have more than once met with single specimens of the genus, *solitaires*, who made choice of such residences from misanthropy, in neglected old age, or mayhap from being affected with some disease or bodily mal-formation. One would suppose that the dales and cavernous rocks of Derbyshire and north-eastern Staffordshire might sometimes be the resorts of such people, and so it is—even of the female sex. One female recluse is living at the present time in a rock-dwelling in one of these valleys, and has done so for two or three years, and for many more in similar abodes in the district. Enquire not her tale! possibly it is one trite and old enough, of faithless swain and faithful maid—passion, despair, madness. Poor wretch! the scene is fair enough in the sunny hour of summer, and then one might not object to dwell with the chattering daws and fluttering bats; but in gloomy night, and howling blast, and cheerless snow! one thinks that at such times the blithe and fair forms, that now pass near in holiday trim, must give place to the frightful visions of the diseased fancy—what a life, and for a woman! The eremite of the religious class is now out of date, but their ancient cells are here and there to be met with, distinguished by crucifix, altar, or holy-well. A less creditable recluse inhabited Rock Wall, a cave on the Roaches, about the year 1600, one Solomon Bowyer, a freebooter, who was executed. The last of his descendants, an old woman of the name of Bowyer, lived and died in the cave cottage a few years ago.

In this article we would especially bring before the reader instances where whole communities live in subterranean villages, and in our own times, and in Mid-England. The new red-sandstone is particularly tempting for the formation of such dwellings, and was thereto excavated very largely in former times, for instance at Sneinton, and on the Lene in Notts. Also the lime debris of Burbage, near Buxton, has been burrowed for the same object, though the apartments have, we believe, been of late closed up on account of accidents from their falling in. But the *Troglodyte* villages which we especially describe, are situated at or near the south-western termination of Staffordshire, and also in the adjacent part of Worcestershire. When the traveller emerges from the Black Country in this direction, he leaves a Tophet for an Eden, fire and smoke and din, for verdure and rural life. To the left are seen the Hagley and Clent hills, the latter having far on the interesting little chapel of St. Kenelm's; to the right in the

distance is Titterstone Clee ; and near and immediately in front is Kinfare Edge, presenting a British Camp at its extreme eminence, and also the ancient church of Kinfare, or Kinver, embosomed in trees ; whilst at its foot is the little town or village of the same name. That sombre sandstone edifice on the banks of the Stour, which river is pursuing its course to the not distant Severn, is Stourton Castle, the birthplace of Cardinal Pole. A few miles southwards the country becomes very wooded from outliers of Wyre Forest, and Envile is close at hand with its picturesque scenery and adornments, designed or developed, it is said, by the poet Shenstone. But at present we are not botanically inclined, and therefore do not affect the forest, neither are we in search of the picturesque, nor of antique houses, though there is a curious one at Whittington, nor yet of ancient camps or entrenchments, of which there are several, but of Troglodytes, and passing through the straggling street of Kinfare, we soon come to the *Rock*, rising abruptly below the northern extremity of the Edge, though quite isolated from it. It is of sandstone, with trees and brushwood growing upon it, and excavated for twelve dwellings in the most picturesque fashion. At the time of our visit several of the cells were vacant, the whole population being only thirty souls. The people cultivate gardens ; they can only obtain water from a well, which is sixty yards down to the water's surface. The dwellings are of more than one apartment, very dry, and several of them very clean and neat. Bees are kept, which seem to get abundant provender from the pendant flowers of the sycamore, and on the scrub of the neighbouring sandy ground ; the vine flourishes on the rock-walks, last year yielding capital fruit. In Mid-England, the difference of a hundred feet in relative elevation, or of twenty or thirty miles in latitude, is marked by an essential result in many fruit-bearers—the vine, the chestnut, and the mulberry for instance.

There are other Troglodytes at Dunsley Rock, sometimes called Gibraltar, situated near the same stream, the Stour ; here we counted seventeen excavated dwellings, containing forty-two souls altogether, several of the tenements being empty, and converted into styes or stables for four-footed occupants. These houses seemed hardly so dry and comfortable, or their tenants so genteel as at Kinfare ; neither did they speak good grammar, for enquiring of one woman how many they were of family, she answered there were *nine of we*, though her son, who stood by, stoutly maintained that there were ten, and they could not settle the point satisfactorily. The landlord, they said, expected two or three shillings per week each for their curious dwellings ; how the lawyers designate them in any transfer we cannot say, or whether the roofs are sold with them. Vegetation is very luxuriant here—the rank hemlock, and cushioned houseleek, with cultivated plants besides. Further on, at Wolverley and Blakeshill there are other, and more populous Troglodyte villages, but they were beyond our tether on this occasion. We were satisfied with what we had seen of Troglodytes, without feeling any strong desire to become a member of any class of them ourselves.

THE LEEKES OF SUTTON.

BY THE REV. C. H. CLARK, M.A.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF MILES S.E. by E. of Chesterfield, between the well-known roads which lead the one to Bolsover and the other to Hardwick, stands the Hall of Sutton-en-le-dale, or Sutton in Scarsdale, where the family of Leeke "held a long time a worshipful port in knight's degree."

To a modern eye, seeking rather for richness and repose than for height and the sense of security from attack, Sutton presents one of the most attractive sites for a manorial residence to be found in Scarsdale. Flanked on the east by the bold ridge which is crowned by Bolsover Castle and Hardwick Hall, and on the west by the rising grounds which shut it out from the vale of Chesterfield, it commands with its fine park, of nearly 300 acres, a beautifully undulating eminence, alongside of which the little river Doe-lea, from its springs near Hardwick, flows northward towards its junction with the Rother.

It has been suggested that this Sutton may have received its name of Sud-ton, or South-town, in contradistinction to Norton, or North-town, on the northern edge of the county, and an argument has been thence urged for the early importance of Chesterfield: but considering that Sutton is all but due east of that town, it would seem more probable, if we must look for a Norton to correspond with it, that such a place would be found in Norton beyond Bolsover, the one being N.E. as the other is S.W. of that place. This latter Norton having almost lost its name in that of Cuckney, has perhaps on this account not offered so obvious a comparison as its namesake near Sheffield.

The manor of Sutton was one of the many given by Wulfric Spott to the Abbey of Burton. In the Confessor's time it was held by Steinulf; and, when Domesday Book was compiled, by Roger de Poictou, who held several other manors in the same hundred. In 1255 it was granted* to Peter de Hareston. This family, who, besides the manor of Sutton, were possessed of Hareston in Leicestershire, and Hickling in Notts, ended in an heiress, who brought all these estates to her husband, Sir Richard de Grey, of Sandiacre.

This Sir Richard was the son of William, a younger brother of Richard Lord Grey, of Codnor; which William had free warren in Langford, co. Notts., in 53 Henry III. It seems doubtful whether this family left their earlier residence to live at Sutton, as John Grey is described as of Sandiacre in 14 Richard II. This John was not paternally a Grey, but was the son of Edward Hillary, by the great-granddaughter and heiress of Richard Grey, and Lucy, the heiress of Sutton, and assumed the name of his mother's family. By his wife Emmeline, who was living his widow in 4 Henry IV., he had two daughters and co-heiresses, only one of whom left issue.†

* Lysons: referring to Quo Warranto Roll, 4 Edward III.

† The arms attributed to this branch of the Greys, barry of six *argent* and *azure*, a label of 3 points *gules*, each point charged with 8 *bezants*, were to be seen in a win-

Alice Grey, in whom all the estates thus centred, became the wife of John Leeke, the second son of Sir John Leeke, of Cotham, the head of a very ancient Nottinghamshire family, whose representation, in the elder line, soon afterwards passed to the Markhams. John Leeke settled himself at Sutton, where his descendants continued to occupy a distinguished position for many generations. His name appears, with the distinction of "Armiger," in the List of Derbyshire Gentry drawn up in 1433 (12 Henry VI.)

William Leeke, the son and heir of John and Alice, had by his wife Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth, of Wyverton, co. Notts, a younger son, Thomas, who married a Chesterfield heiress, Margaret, the daughter of William Fox, and was ancestor by her of the Leekes of Hasland.* The son and heir of William, John Leeke, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Clifton, in Cheshire, by his wife Catharine, a daughter of Sir Thomas Stanley. Her brother, Thomas Savage, was a distinguished prelate, and occupied the Archiepiscopal See of York, from 1501 to 1508. This John Leeke, described as an Esquire, and of Sutton, when he served the office of High Sheriff for Derbyshire and Notts., in 1489, died 30 March, 1505, and was buried in the chancel of Sutton church.*

Thoroton, in his *History of Notts.*, has given some particulars from his will. He committed his younger son Thomas, called "of Williamthorpe," to Archbishop Savage, "to be ordered concerning his marriage." To his brother Thomas, of Hasland, he gave land in Carlton-by-Gedling, co. Notts., and died seised of land in five counties—Notts, Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, and Worcester. He left 400 marks towards the building of Sutton church, making his tomb, and paying his debts. Besides the younger son, Thomas, of Williamthorpe, there were three daughters, all married into distinguished houses—Catharine, wife of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, of Walton in Chesterfield; Muriel, of Sir Thomas Waterton, of Walton, co. York; and Elizabeth, of John, son and heir of John Fretchville, of Staveley, Esq.

John, the heir, and next Lord of Sutton, was a warrior. With several other members of great Derbyshire families, he went over to France in the army of Henry VIII. in 1513, and was knighted on that expedition at Lille. He bore "silver, a peacock's tail" for his badge, and had his brother Thomas for his "petty captain," or lieutenant.†

On the 10th Dec., 1522, being about to go in the army into Scotland, Sir John Leeke made his will, and it would seem that he was

dow of Sutton Church at the time of St. George's Visitation, A^o. 1611, together with the original coat of Grey—Barry of six *argent* and *azure*, and two other varieties. One of these, having over the barry shield a bend *gules*, charged with three leopard-faces *passant-de-lis* *or*, was probably that assumed by the last of the family here in allusion to his paternal coat of Hillary—*Sable*, three leopard-faces *passant-de-lis*, between nine cross-crosslets *fitchée*, *argent*. The other shield of Grey was differenced by a cinquefoil *gules*. The arms of the various branches of the great house of Grey present some excellent examples of the modes of differencing used in ancient heraldry. There is an interesting article, a review of Mr. Bontell's *Heraldry*, in which this subject is treated of, in the *Herald and Genealogist*, Vol. II., pp. 31, &c.

* Thoroton; who says he was buried 24 March, but the above is from the inscription copied by the Herald, St. George, in 1611.

† In the list of leaders on this occasion there also occurs a Thomas Leeke, "bayl^l of Chesterfield," as lieutenant to Richard Savage, of the county of Notts.

either slain or that he died during the campaign, for his will was proved 10 Oct., 1523.* He mentions lands at Sutton-en-le-Dale, Sandiacre, Hickling, Normanton, Chesterfield, Hucknall Torcarr, Little Leake, Great Leake, Nottingham, Stoke-by-Newark, Lanforthe (Langford), Colwick, Carcolston, and Wiberton. His wife was Jane, daughter of Henry Foljambe, of Walton, Esq., whose son Godfrey married his sister Catharine.

His successor, Francia, was High Sheriff in 1548, being then described as Francis Leeke, Esquire, but he was afterwards knighted. He profited very largely by the dissolution of the monasteries. He had grants from King Henry VIII. of the manors of Duckmanton, adjoining his ancestral seat of Sutton, and of Dunston and Holme, in Chesterfield, the impropriate rectories of Alfreton, Kirk Hallam, Ault Hucknall, and Scarccliffe, with the advowsons of their vicarages, and other property. The *manor* of Kirk Hallam was already in the Leekes by descent from Grey, and they seem to have had at one time a house there, as "Sir Francis Leeke" is described as "of Kirk Hallam," when High Sheriff in 1573, and again in 1600.

Sir Francis Leeke died 1 Aug. 22 Elizabeth (1570), leaving by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Paston, of Paston and Oxnead, co. Norfolk, and sister to Eleanor Countess of Rutland, a son and heir of his own name. This second Sir Francis was one of the earliest created of the new order of Baronets, being admitted as sixth in order of seniority 22 May, 9 James (1611). He was twice married, by his second alliance being the father of William Leeke, of Newark, whose son Sir Francis, sometime Governor of the Blockhouse at Gravesend, was created a Baronet 15 Dec., 1663. This second wife of Sir Francis, of Sutton, Elizabeth, daughter of John Egioke, of Egioke, co. Worcester, Esq., survived her husband, and became the third of the seven wives of Sir Gervase Clifton, of Clifton, co. Notts. Sir Francis's first wife was Frances, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Swift, of Broomhall Park in Sheffield, by Helen, daughter and co-heiress of Nicholas Wickersley.† By her he was father of a third Sir Francis, his successor as second Baronet, who was created, 22 Oct., 1624, Lord Deincourt, of Sutton.‡

* Thoroton, under Langford.

† For the ballad of "Sir Francis Leeke," embodying a tradition of the family, see "RELIQUARY," Vol. I., page 43; also Vol. VIII., page 8. See also Jewitt's "Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire," page 210.

‡ It would be interesting to ascertain whether the original patent specifies the grounds upon which the assumption of this title was based. Thoroton tells us that Park-hall, near North Wingfield, an old seat of the Deincourts, with other property of theirs, "became the possession and inheritance" of the Leekes of Sutton, "which," he says, "gave the greater occasion of Sir Francis Leeke's being created Lord Deincourt in memory of this illustrious stock of worthy persons otherwise almost forgotten." It does not, however, appear that the Leekes inherited any representation in blood of the baronial house of Deincourt, their only heiress who left issue having married William Lord Lovel. The estates were forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of Francis Lord Lovel, their grandson, 1 Henry VII., and some of these eventually came to the Leekes, but certainly not by inheritance from the Deincourts. There are, it is true, abundant instances of *local* titles having been regranted, after extinction or attainder, to strangers in blood; but I imagine that a title like that of Deincourt, being simply the name of the family who held it, has seldom been restored without some pretext of descent or consanguinity.

Early in April, 1643, Lord Deincourt put his house into a state of defence for the King, and for some time obstinately held out against Colonel Gell, who attacked Sutton with 500 men and three pieces of ordnance. He was at last obliged to surrender, but was released, as Sir John Gell states, on his word of honour that he would repair to Derby within eight days and give himself up to the Parliament. It seems, however, that on whatever terms he acquired his liberty, he made his way to Newark rather than to Derby; and he is mentioned as being with the garrison there when the town was surrendered by the King's command, 8 May, 1646. Before this, however, namely on 11 Nov. 1645, Lord Deincourt had been advanced to the Earldom of Scarsdale. He was a great sufferer by the Civil Wars, having shown himself "not only loyal but bountiful to his Majesty";* and as he refused to compound for his estates, they were sequestered and sold; but, as we are informed by Lysons, his son procured some friends to be purchasers, who obtained them again for the family for £18,000, the price fixed by the Commissioners.

The Earl felt so acutely the death of his Royal master, that he is said to have had his grave dug in Sutton church, and a coffin prepared, in which every Friday for the remainder of his life he used to stretch himself, wrapped in sackcloth, and spend an hour in meditation and prayer. He died at Sutton 9 April, 1655. By his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Cary, of Aldenham, co. Herts, to whom he was married at Great Berkhamstead, 16 Sept., 1607, he had numerous issue. Francis, the eldest son, baptized at Great Berkhamstead, 15 Aug., 1609, was "slain in France." Two other sons, Edward and Charles, were both killed in the Royal cause, and only one, Nicholas, survived his father. The daughters were—Anne, wife of Henry Hildyard, of East Horsley, co. Surrey, Esq.; Catharine, of Cuthbert Morley, of Normanton-in-Cleveland, Esq.; Frances, daughter of Viscount Gormanstan; and Penelope, of Charles Lord Lucas, of Shenfield. Two others, Elizabeth and Muriel, died unmarried.

Nicholas, who succeeded as second Earl, died in 1680. By his Countess, the Lady Frances, daughter of Robert, Earl of Warwick, he had two sons—Robert, his successor, and Rich, who in Thoroton's pedigree, and in Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*, is erroneously called Richard, but whom an almost contemporary account† expressly states to have received his name of Rich "in memory of the Warwick family so called."

Robert, third Earl of Scarsdale, was Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and Groom of the Stole to Prince George of Denmark; "but lost them all because he would not concur in taking off the Penal Law and Test."‡ By his wife Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, co. York, and sister to Elizabeth, Countess of Huntingdon, he left no surviving issue, and the title and estates descended at his death in 1707, to his nephew, Nicholas (son of the Hon Rich Leeke, by Mary, daughter of Sir John

* *Magna Britannia*. Lond. 1720, under Derbyshire.

† *Magna Britannia*, ut supra.

‡ *Ibid.*

Molyneux, Bart.), who thus became fourth Earl, and at whose death unmarried in 1736, the title became extinct.

It is to the fourth Earl that the present house at Sutton owes its erection. This last of his race was a man of pleasure, and lavish in his expenditure. He adorned his new hall, a fine building in the "Corinthian" style, with every decoration which the taste of his age or his own pride of rank could suggest, and left his estates so encumbered that they had to be sold after his death to pay his enormous debts. It is said that the old peer with a coronet on his crutch, in one of Hogarth's pictures in the "Marriage-à-la-mode" series, is a caricature of this nobleman, who seems to have been excessively vain of his title and of the symbols belonging to it.*

On the extinction of the male line, it would appear that the representation of the family devolved upon the descendants of the first Earl's daughters; and it is interesting to find, that the blood of the Leekes of Sutton can be traced to one of the most distinguished names in modern literature. Dorothy Hildyard, a great-granddaughter and co-heiress of Henry Hildyard, Esq., and the Lady Anne Leake, married George Clayton, of Grimsby, and the sole heiress of this match, by her marriage with Michael Tennyson, was grandmother of the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, LL.D., and of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt. The third son of Dr. Tennyson is the present Poet Laureate.†

Another descendant of the first Earl of Scarsdale had the reputation of a poet in his own day, though the rank of the author, which dignified his productions to his contemporaries, has scarcely availed to recommend them to the notice of posterity. This was George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, a grandson of the great cavalier Sir Bevil Granville, and son of Bernard Granville, by the only daughter and heiress of Cuthbert Morley, Esq., and the Lady Catharine Leake.

Though with the extinction of the Leekes this notice might have properly ended, it may not be amiss to sum up the subsequent history of the manor of Sutton in as few words as possible. When the last Earl's estates were sold, the purchaser of Sutton was Godfrey Clarke, Esq., the head of a family which had removed from Chesterfield to Somersall-in-Brampton, in the reign of Elizabeth or thereabouts, and had also purchased the estate of Chilcote in 1672. The sister and heiress of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, the son of the purchaser, brought Sutton and the other estates of the family to an Irish gentleman, Job Hart Price, Esq., who assumed the name of Clarke. On

* There is an interesting account of Sutton Hall in the first volume of Sir Bernard Burke's *Visitation of Seats and Arms*, to which I am indebted for this and several other particulars, but it contains one or two genealogical inaccuracies. The first Lady Deincourt was not sister as there stated, but *sister* to "the great Lord Falkland;" nor again does it appear that Sir Francis Leake (*temp. Elizabeth*) married a sister of Bess Hardwick, though he was undoubtedly her kinsman. The great lady's mother was a daughter of Thomas Leake, of Hasland, and she herself was therefore cousin to the first Sir Francis.

† Dorothy Hildyard's mother was a daughter of George Pitt, of Strathfieldsaye, by the granddaughter and co-heiress of William Lord Morley and Monteagle, who also represented the Lovels: and thus the Tennysons inherited the blood of the old baronial house of Deincourt, whose name one branch of the family assumed.

their death Sir Bernard Burke tells us* that a kinsman of the name of Kinnerley held the property for a few years, but that when he died the estates reverted to the only daughter and heiress of Mr. and Mrs. Price Clarke, who married Walter, eighteenth Earl and first Marquis of Ormonde. She died in a short time without issue, and the Marquis in 1820. On the sale of his English estates, Sutton was bought by Richard Arkwright, Esq., the only son of Sir Richard Arkwright; and in this family, now represented by a great-grandson of the purchaser, who is not yet of age, the manor and estate of Sutton still remain.

The Arms of Leake, or Leeke, of Sutton, Earls of Scarsdale, were *Argent*, on a Saltire engrailed, *sable*, nine annulets, *or*. CREST—Two Popinjays, rising, *or*, supporting a Peacock's tail, *proper*. Supporters, two Angels, *proper*.

LIST OF BRIEFS COLLECTED IN THE CHURCH OF STANTON ST. JOHN, OXFORDSHIRE, FROM 1658 TO 1759.

BY EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A.

(Continued from Vol. IX., page 13.)

A.D. 1704.

| | | | |
|--|----|---|---|
| Apr. 2, &c., Will. Brompton's Loss by Fire at Stanton Lacy in Shropsh. | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| May 21, fire at Wapping near London in County of Middlesex | 0 | 7 | 2 |
| Oct. 24, " Great Massingham, in y ^e County of Norfolk | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Dec. 13, for y ^e relief of the Widdows who's husbands was cast away att sea by the great Storme † | 0 | 8 | 6 |
| Jan. 7, fire at Stony Stratford, in the County of Bucks | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Feb. 4, repairing of the Parish Church of Churchminshall in the County of Chester | 00 | 4 | 6 |
| Mar. 4, &c., fire at Southmolton in Devonshire | 00 | 4 | 0 |

A.D. 1705.

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| June 10, rebuilding of All St ^e . or All Hallows Church in Oxon. | 1 | 17 | 9 |
| March 26, fire at Longdon in y ^e Parish of Pontesbury in y ^e County of Salop | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Aug. 23, fire at Kirton Lindsey, in y ^e county of Lincoln | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Sept. 26, " Rolleston in Staffordshire | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Nov. 4, " Merriden in Warwicksh. | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Dec. 30, " St. Saviour's in Southwark, in County of Surry | 0 | 3 | 7 |
| Feb. 3, " Chatteris in y ^e Isle of Ely | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Mar. 3, " Bradimore in Nottinghamsh. | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Apr. 3, repairing Beverly Church in Yorksh. | 0 | 3 | 6 |

* Sutton Hall, in *Visitation of Seats and Arms*, Vol. I.

† The great storm of November 26, 1703, said to have been the most fearful visitation of the kind ever known in Britain. The navy sustained much damage, and upwards of fifteen hundred seamen were lost. The House of Commons petitioned Queen Anne that she would give directions for the repair of the fleet, and that provision should be made for the families of the sailors who had perished.

| | |
|--|--------|
| June 15 to Aug. 25, fire at Iniskilling in Ireland | 0 14 5 |
| Aug. 11, " Anchorwick, in y ^e Parish of Wizardsbury, in County of Bucks | 0 2 2 |
| Aug. 25, " Great Torrington in Devonsh. | 0 4 0 |
| Sept. 22, repairing Basford Church in y ^e County of Nottingham..... | 0 4 0 |
| Dec. 8, fire in Mergan's Lane in Southwark..... | 0 5 6 |
| " 29, repairing Darlington Church in y ^e County of Durham*..... | 0 4 0 |

A.D. 1707.

| | |
|---|--------|
| June 8, fire at Littleport in y ^e Isle of Ely | 0 4 6 |
| " 21, " Spilsby in y ^e County of Lincoln | 0 5 0 |
| July 27, " Towcester in North-hamptonsh. | 0 3 10 |
| Aug. 3, for Broseley Church in Shropshire | 0 4 8 |
| " 17, fire at North Marston in Buckinghamsh. | 0 2 8 |
| " 31, " in Shire Lane in y ^e County of Middlesex | 0 3 10 |
| Oct. 26, " at Southam in Warwicksh. | 0 4 9 |
| Nov. 9, Repairing of Orford Church in y ^e County of Suffolk..... | 0 3 2 |
| Dec ^r . 7, fire at Heavestree in Devonsh. | 0 2 8 |
| " 14, Repairing y ^e Church of Dursley in Gloucestersh. | 0 3 3 |
| Feb. 29, fire at St. Paul's Shadwell in y ^e County of Middlesex | 0 3 5 |
| Mar. 21, for Building a Protestant Church at Oberbarmon in y ^e Dutche of Berg..... | 0 3 6 |

A.D. 1708.

| | |
|---|---------|
| May 16, fire at Bewdley in Worcestersh. | 0 4 2 |
| " Lisburn in Ireland (y ^e whole town being burnt down) | 0 11 10 |
| June 27, " at Charles Street in Middlesex | 0 4 10 |
| June 13, " Alconbury cum Weston in Huntingdonsh. | 0 4 4 |
| July 11, " Dorney in Bucks | 0 3 0 |
| " 18, " Great Yarmouth in County of Norfolk | 0 3 1 |
| Aug. 1, " Wincanton in Somersets..... | 0 3 8 |
| Oct. 24, " Edinburgh in Scotland..... | 0 5 1 |
| Nov. 19, " in y ^e Strand | 0 8 2 |

A.D. 1709.

| | |
|---|--------|
| June 19, fire at Holt Market in County of Norfolk..... | 0 6 6 |
| July 3, Church Breif Llanwillig | 0 3 3 |
| " 10, Church Brief | 0 1 11 |
| " 24, Collected on Market Raison Brief | 0 3 2 |
| Aug. 7, " Harlow Church in County of Essex..... | 0 2 6 |
| " 21, " for St. Mary Reddyf Church in Bristol..... | 0 3 0 |
| Sept. 18, " y ^e Palatines | 0 7 10 |
| Oct. 30, " Stoke Brief in County of Suffolk..... | 0 2 7 |
| Nov. 27, " for a Church for y ^e Protestants at Milton (?) Mitan in Courland..... | 0 3 8 |

A.D. 1710.

| | |
|---|--------|
| June 4, fire at Rotherith Wall in y ^e County of Surry..... | 0 5 1 |
| June 18, " the parishes of Northfleet & Durant in y ^e County of Kent | 0 3 6 |
| July 16, Repairing y ^e Parish Church of Ashton super Mersey in County of Chester | 0 6 0 |
| " 30, Repairing y ^e Church of Chalfont St. Peter's Church in Bucking-hamshire..... | 0 5 6 |
| Aug. 13, Repairing Stockton Church in y ^e County of Durham | 0 6 2 |
| Octob. 29, for a fire att Ensham in y ^e County of Oxford | 0 5 9 |
| Nov. 26, Repairing a Church att Cardigan..... | 0 1 11 |

A.D. 1711.

| | |
|---|--------|
| March 18, fire at Haughley in Suffolk..... | 0 1 9 |
| May 6, repairs of Rotherhith Church in Com. Surry | 0 0 08 |

* Mr. William Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, the Historian of Darlington, quoting the Allen Manuscripts, says that "in 1705 a brief was obtained for collecting throughout the kingdom alms for the reparation of Darlington church. The town received only £368 18s. 0d., out of £939 10s. 2d., the expenses of collection being £570 12s. 2d. Page 223.

| | |
|--|----------|
| June 3, fire at Edinburgh | 00 02 06 |
| July 22, for St. Maries in Colchester | 00 02 8 |
| July 29, for Cockermouth Church in Cumberland | 00 03 06 |
| Aug. 12, for Wishaw Church | 00 01 07 |
| May 27, St. Helen's alias Edington in y ^e Isle of Wight | 00 02 06 |
| Dec. 2, for Padmores & Market Rayson | 00 02 10 |
| 30, " Woolwich Church | 00 02 3 |
| Mar. 2, " long Melford-Church..... | 00 01 6 |

FROM REGISTER COMMENCING 1713.

BRIEFS.

Collections—Anno 1713.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Nov. 1, " Shipwash brf..... | 02 6 |
| 8, " St. Mary Church brief | 02 00 |
| 18, " Rudgley | 01 02 |
| 22, " St. Jn ^e . Baptist Southover | 01 04 |
| 29, " Quatford in Salop | 01 06 |
| Dec. 27, " Marg ^t . at Cliffe Com. Kent..... | 01 00 |
| Feb. 14, " Southwell Ch. Com. Nottingham | 03 02 |
| 21, " Adams of Heathill Com. Stafford | 02 04 |
| 28, " Witheredge & Chiltry..... | 01 01 |
| Mar. 7, " Burton Church Com. Stafford..... | 03 00 |
| 14, " Higham Ferreys Com. Essex | 01 07 |
| 1714. | |
| April 4, " Warmingham Com. Cestriens | 01 09 |
| 11, " Blandford Forum Com. Dorset | 3 6 |
| May 23, " Dorchester Com. Dorset | 2 0 |
| 30, " Bottisham Com. Cantab | 2 7 |
| June 6, " Burslem Com. Stafford | 1 5 |
| 27, " Leighton Com. Salop..... | 2 9 |
| Dec. 19, " New Shoreham, Sussex | 2 6 |
| Jan. 2, for Wm. Bowyer the Printer* | 3 7 |
| 23, on Torksey Com. Lincoln | 2 3 |
| Feb. 6, " Warwick & Preston Bagott | 1 9 |
| 13, " Ruthin Church, Com. Denbhy | 2 5 |
| 20, " All Saints Com. Derby | 1 6 |
| 1715. | |
| May 8, " St. Mary Chur. Com Litchfield | 2 4 |
| 22, " Cowkeeper's brief ab ^t . London | 7 1 |
| June 19, " Kentford Com. Suffolk | 2 0 |
| 26, " Newcastle under Line | 3 2 |
| July 17, " St. Peter's Church Chester | 2 8 |
| Aug. 14, " Doynton & Slymbridge | 1 7 |
| Nov. 27, " Sunderland New Church | 2 7 |
| Jan. 29, " Walkerith & Wrixham | 1 1 |
| Feb. 12, " Liverpool, Com. Lancaster | 2 9 |
| 1716. | |
| April 8, on Mitcham and Lythwood | 1 5 |
| 22, " Blymhill Com. Stafford | 2 8 |
| May 6, " Spalding, Com. Lincoln | 3 8 |
| June 10, " Upton & Temsford Com. Essex et Bedf. | 01 07 |
| July 8, " Burton, Com. Lancashire | 01 10 |
| — 15, " John Aron's | 03 00 |
| Nov. 18, " Ottery St. Mary Com ^y . Devon | 02 04 |
| Dec. 2, " Chelmarsh & Ryton, Com Salop | 01 01 |
| 23, " Reformed Episcopal Churches | 12 7 |
| Feb. 17, " Ridgmont, Com Bedford | 02 1 |
| Mar. 10, " Houndsditch | 03 10 |

* The father of the more celebrated William Bowyer, who is described in his epitaph at Low Leighton, in Essex, as "Typographorum post Stephano et commelinis longe doctissimus." The elder Bowyer is said to have lost the whole of his property by fire, and we are told that more than fifteen hundred pounds was raised by a general subscription to reinstate him in his business. Much of this sum must have come from sources other than the brief.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|----|-------------------|
| 0 02 06 | | | | | | |
| 0 02 8 | | | | | | |
| 0 03 06 | | | | | | |
| 0 01 07 | | | | | | |
| 0 02 06 | | | | | | |
| 0 02 10 | | | | | | |
| 0 02 3 | | | | | | |
| 0 01 6 | | | | | | |
| 1717. | | | | | | |
| June 2, " | Frampton, Com. Dorset | | | | 02 | 4 |
| 30, " | Great Bedwin, Com. Wilts | | | | 02 | 2 |
| 23, " | Oldbury Com. Gloucestr | | | | 01 | 5 |
| July 28, | Heithwaite Hill, Ebor & | | | | } | 01 00 |
| | Whittington Com. Stafford | | | | | |
| Aug. 25, | Harstoff, Com. Derbyens | | | | 02 | 06 |
| Nov. 3, | Arnold Church & Steeple | | | | 01 | 00 |
| 10, | Putley & Jay | | | | 02 | 05 |
| 24, | Bennenden Church, Com. Cant. | | | | 01 | 01 |
| Jan. 5, | Ellingham & Wisbech | | | | 02 | 00 |
| 1718. | | | | | | |
| May 11 th , | on Penrith Com. Cumberland | | | | 01 | 06 |
| June 8, | Newland & Lowwater | | | | 01 | 08 |
| 29, | Cherrington, Com. Warwic | | | | 02 | 03 |
| July 27, | Grindon Church, Com. Stafford | | | | 01 | 06 |
| Aug. 24, | St. Mary Newington, Com. Surry | | | | 01 | 05 |
| 31, | Ashburne & Mapleton | | | | 01 | 07 |
| Jan. 11, | Arely Church, Com. Stafford | | | | 01 | 02 |
| 25, | Dolgelly Church, Com. Merion. | | | | 01 | 07 |
| March 15, | Little St. Andrew's Com. Cantab. | | | | 01 | 07 |
| 1719. | April 5, on Wilcott & Elladen Com. Salop | | | | 02 | 05 |
| 01 01 | " 12, " Sheriff Hales Com. Stafford | | | | 01 | 06 |
| 03 00 | " 26, " Heddington, Com. Oxon | | | | 00 | 00 |
| 01 07 | there being about 60s. gathered before by private con- tribution | | | | | |
| 01 09 | 26, " Old Weston, Com. Huntingd. | | | | 02 | 07 |
| 3 6 | May 10, " Deeping St. James, Com. Lincoln. | | | | 01 | 09 |
| 2 0 | Nov. 1, " Old Radnor & Habberley | | | | 01 | 11 |
| 2 7 | 15, " Bigleswade Church | | | | 01 | 02 |
| 1 5 | 29, " Cheltenham Com. Gloucestr. | | | | 02 | 02 |
| 2 9 | Mar. 6, " Thrapston Com. Northampt. | | | | 02 | 06 |
| 2 6 | 13, " St. John Bap ^t . Church, Civit. Cestriens | | | | 01 | 04 |
| 8 7 | 1720. | | | | | |
| 2 3 | May 1, on Hinsbrook Church, Com. Salop | | | | 01 | 05 |
| 1 9 | June 12, " Bedford Row | | | | 02 | 03 |
| 2 5 | July 10, " Wheat Aston, &c., Com. Stafford | | | | 06 | 01 |
| 1 6 | (Here occurs an interval of six years.) | | | | | |
| 2 4 | July 24, 1726, upon the Buckingham Brief | | | | 01 | 06 |
| 7 1 | 31, " on y ^e 8 th | | | | 02 | 1 |
| 2 0 | Sept. 11, on St. Nicholas Church in y ^e City of Worcester. | | | | 01 | 10 |
| 3 2 | 18, " Albrighton Com Salop | | | | 1 | 7 |
| 2 8 | 1727. | | | | | |
| 1 7 | Sept. 3, " St. Peter's Oxon | | | | 00 | 02 00 |
| 2 7 | 24, " Littleport & Baddeley, Com. Camb. & Chester | | | | 00 | 02 01 |
| 1 1 | Oct. 8, " Sibson, Com. Leicester | | | | 00 | 01 09 |
| 2 9 | Nov. 3, " Stamford Com. Lincoln | | | | 00 | 02 00 |
| 1 54 | 26, " Cranbrook Church in Com. Kent | | | | 00 | 01 01 |
| 2 8 | Jan. 1727, on Great Willeham, Com. Camb. | | | | 00 | 01 07 |
| 3 8 | Jan. 14, " Burton Joyce Chh. in Com Not | | | | 00 | 02 00 |
| 01 07 | 28, " Alcester Chh. Com. Worcest. | | | | 00 | 02 01 |
| 01 10 | Feb. 18, 1727, on Yarne Church, Com York | | | | 00 | 06 4 ¹ |
| 03 00 | May 12, 1728, " White Gate Church in y ^e County of Chester | | | | 00 | 08 00 |
| 02 04 | 19, 1728, " Trinity Church in y ^e County & City of Chester | | | | 00 | 00 02 |
| 01 01 | 26, " Gravesend in y ^e County of Kent | | | | 00 | 04 07 |
| 12 7 | St. John Baptist Chh. Com. Glouc. | | | | 00 | 01 04 |
| 02 1 | Mellbourne Com. Cantab | | | | 00 | 02 11 |
| 03 10 | Haseley & Wheelock Com. Middlesex & Chester | | | | 00 | 03 00 |
| n his spi- mmelinos property a general one from | Wortherbury Ch. Com. Flint | | | | 00 | 01 11 |
| | Hinckley Com. Leicester | | | | 00 | 02 00 |
| | Pershore Chh. Com. Wigorn. | | | | 00 | 01 03 |
| | Protestants at Copenhagen | | | | 00 | 06 06 |
| | Bearby | | | | 00 | 01 02 |
| | Wrost Inundation | | | | 00 | 02 02 |
| No date. | " St. Michael's Church | | | | 00 | 01 04 |

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| | „ Colabrooke Chappel | 00 00 07 |
| | „ Ouston Church Com Ebor..... | 00 02 00 |
| | Feby. 7, 1732. | |
| 1732. | Feby. 28, on Llandulas Chl. in Com. Denbigh | 00 00 04 |
| | Mar. 14, „ Denbigh Chappel in Com. Denbigh | 00 01 00 |
| 1731. | March „ Yarburgh in Com. Lincoln | 00 01 03 |
| | June 13, „ Kidderminster in Com. Worcester | 00 02 03 |
| | Aug. 22, „ Eversham Church (From House to House) | 00 05 02 |
| | 29, „ Misley Com Suffolk | 00 00 02 |
| | Oct. 10, „ Tetbury Church, Com. Gloucester | 00 01 06 |
| | 17, „ Chapel en le Frith Church, Com. Derby | 00 01 05 |
| | 24, „ Wyerdale Chappel, Com. Lancaster | 00 01 08 |
| | 31, „ Broughton Sulney Chh. Com. Nottingham | 00 01 04 |
| | Nov. 28, „ Landaff Cathedral, from House to House..... | 00 02 09 |
| | Jan. 23, „ Boreat, Com. North..... | 00 02 01 |
| | Feb. 6, „ Sturminster Newton Castle, Com. Dorset | 00 02 10 |
| | Mar. 19, „ All Saints Church, Com. Sussex | 00 02 01 |

Collections 1732 on Briefs, viz.—on

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| May 7, | Calcot, Com. Gloucest. | 00 02 01 |
| 21, | Wootton under Edge, Com. Gloucest. | 00 02 01 |
| June 25, | Stourbridge, Com. Worcester | 00 01 04 |
| Aug. 13, | Bishop Norton Com Worcester | 00 02 00 |
| Oct. 1, | Newbold upon Avon Com Warwick | 00 02 10 |
| 1733. | March Chesterfield in Com York | 00 01 05 |
| | June 3, Woodplumpton, &c., in Com Lancaster | 00 01 10 |
| | March 11, Dudley Church, in Com. Worcester | 00 00 09 |
| | May 6, Barton upon Humber | 00 02 07 |
| | June 10, Connington Church in Com Cambridge | 00 01 04 |
| | July 15, North Stoneham Com. Hants | 00 01 08 |
| | July 22, Whitefield Com Somerset | 00 02 03 |
| | Aug. 12, Mitchel Dean, Com Gloucester | 00 01 08 |
| | Aug. 19, Maddington Com Wilts..... | 00 01 10 |
| | Nov. 4, Monmouth Church, in Com. Mon. | 00 00 09 |
| | Oct. 28, Redmanley & Edengale, Worcester and Staffordshire | 00 01 08 |
| 1733. | Jan. 13, Rufford Chapel in Com. Lancas. | 00 01 01 |
| — 20, | Ercfront Com Wilts | 00 01 06 |
| Feb. 17, | Guilden Morden, Com. Camb | 00 00 06 |
| March 3, | Christleton Chh. Com. Chester | 00 01 00 |

1734.

| | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| Aug. 20, | Collected upon North Meels Church Brief | |
| Sept. 1, | Com Lanc. | 00 01 4 |
| — 8, | Onnixy Com Staff | 00 00 00 |
| 15, | Gressingham Chappel, Com. Lanc. | 00 01 00 |
| 22, | Monford Chh. Com. Salop | 00 01 00 |
| 29, | Ealing Chh. Com. Middlesex & Brampton Com. Huntingdon, both united | 00 01 06 |
| | On South Thorby Chh. collected | 00 01 01 |
| | & three more wch th acc ^t is lost; but y ^e money paid in at y ^e Michaelmas Visit. 1735. | |

1735.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--|-------|
| Preese in Com Lancas. | coll on | |
| Oct. 26 | for Hodgson & Comp: | |
| | Collected on Shaw Brief in Com. Lanc Nov. 15 | |
| May 12, | Cottenham in Com. Cantab | 01 03 |
| May 19, | All St ^t . Chh. in Com. Worcest | 00 11 |
| May 26, | Macklyneth Chh. Com. Montgomery | 00 08 |

Nov. 2
Dec. 1
Jan. 2
Feb.

Oct. 3

1736.

1740.

1745.

Jan.

Feb.

Feb.

Mar.

April

Dec.

1747.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Nov. 23, Brampton in Com Huntingdon a Fire Brief | 00 02 00 |
| Dec. 14, Llanarmon Chh. Com. Denbigh | 00 01 00 |
| Jan. 25, Milton Com Cambr. a fire Brief | 00 01 08 |
| Feb. 15, Norton Church in Com. Stafford 1736 | 00 01 00 |
| Empsey Com. Ebor. April 11 | 00 00 10 |
| April 18, East Stoke Com. Noting. 1736 | 00 01 00 |
| Shaw Chappel, Com. Lanc. Nov. 16, 1735 | 00 01 00 |
| Preese Com Lancash. Oct. 25 th | 00 01 00 |

1736.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|
| Oct. 31, St. John Wapping Fire | 00 10 |
| Houghton Chh. | 01 00 |
| Pendle Chappel | 00 09 |
| Castle Hayes, Fire | 01 06 |
| Houghton Regis | 00 08 |

1737.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Tetsworth, F. Oxfordshire | 00 09 |
| Cotham, Surrey, Fire | 02 05 |
| Walton, Fire Leicester | 01 02 |

1738.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Royston Cambridgeshire | 01 03 |
| Bobi & Villar Piedmont Inundation | 08 08 |
| Standon F Herefordshire | 05 07 |
| Kelshall Cheshire, Fire | 01 02 |
| Fenstanton, Huntingdonshire | 01 08 |
| Nuneaton Chh. Warwickshire | 01 00 |
| Marchington Chh. Staffordah. | 00 10 |
| New Alresford Hants, Fire | 00 10 |
| St. Chad's Chh. Stafford. | 00 05 |
| Twyford & Stetson Stafford-shire Churches | 00 06 |
| Macclesfield Chester | 00 04 |
| 1740. St. John's Chappel Worcestershire | 00 08 |
| Hinton Chh Staffordshire | 01 00 |
| Brierton Chh Rutlandshire | 00 09 |
| Stewkley Chh. Buckinghamshire | 07 02 |
| Shareshill Chh. Worcestershire | 07 03 |
| Cromer, Fire Norfolk | 01 06 |
| Foulness Essex Inundation | 00 06 |
| Heapey Chappel, Lancashire | 00 10 |
| Congleton Chh. Cheshire | 01 00 |
| Prestwold Fire, Leicestershire | 00 11 |
| Buscot Warwickshire | 01 10 |

1745.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Jan. 19, Sibillington-Healy Com. York & Southampton Fire | 01 06 |
| Feb. 2, Hemingford Grey Chh. Huntingdonshire | 01 00 |
| Feb. 9, Battleford Church, Shropshire | 03 04 |
| March 16, St. Alban's Fire, Hartfordshire | 01 11 |
| April 6, Wimborne Chh. Essex | 00 07 |
| Dec. 14, Whitehale Chap. Staffordshire | 00 09 |
| 1747. Sept. 11, Wellington Church in Com. Salop collected | 00 02 02 |
| Sept. 18, Shareshill Chappel in Com. Leicester | 00 02 09 |
| Sept. 25, Wayhill in Com. Southampton, Fire | 00 02 00 |
| Oct. 4, Woodplumpton Chappel in Com. Lancaster | 00 03 00 |
| 1748. None. | |
| 1749. May 7 th , St. Michael's Chh. in Com. Sussex | 00 00 04 |
| May 21, Berkeley Church, in Com. Gloucester | 00 00 06 |
| 28, Denbigh in Com. Denbigh th . Fire | 00 01 00 |
| June 18, Sutton Coldfield & Binbrook in Com Warwick & Lincoln, fires | 00 00 64 |
| Aug. 13, Chadesley Corbut in Com. Worcester, Fire | 00 00 05 |
| Sept. 22, Upham & Winsford in Com. Southton & Bucks, Fire | 00 00 07 |
| Bishop Thornton, Audlam & Adlington Com. York, Chester, Lancaster, Fire | £ s. d. |
| Loss £1015 : 00 : 00 | 00 1 6 |

| | | |
|----------------|---|----------|
| 1750. | Honey Chappel, Com. York, Loss £1392 : 00 : 00, coll. | 00 00 04 |
| | St. Nicholas Church, Com. Warwick, Loss £1076, coll. | 00 01 05 |
| | Shrinton Church, Sussex, Loss £1625 | 00 00 06 |
| | Halidon Hatch Chh. Com. Essex, Loss £1681 | 00 00 08 |
| | Halt Grafton Sauls, Com. York, Loss £1135, coll. | 00 01 00 |
| 1753. July 14, | Newborough Chappel, Com. Stafford..... | 00 02 09 |
| | Hale Chappel, Com. Lanc..... | 00 01 06 |
| | Flockton Chappel, Com. York | 00 01 05 |
| | Rushock Church, Com. Worcester..... | 00 02 06 |
| | Ampleworth Chh. Com York | 00 02 04 |
| 1754. | Harbourne Church Com. Stafford | 00 |
| | Dossington Chh. Com. Glouc, Churchwardens | |
| | Masdon Chappel, Com York, never brought on | |
| 1755. | Coppal Chap. Com. Lancaster, y ^e account | |
| | Delivered 4 Briefs to y ^e churchwardens rec ^d . but | |
| | not accounted for to me, tho' paid in at Oxford | |
| | Paid five Briefs viz.—after Michaelmas Visitation 1755 | |
| | Ruthin Church, Com. Denbigh | |
| | Morton Churche Com. Nott | |
| | Kelmsley, Com. York | |
| | Robert Town & Holbetin Com York & Devon | |
| 1756. | Penton Mawley Com. Southampton | 00 01 06 |
| | Harbourn Church Com. Stafford | 00 01 06 |
| | Donington Church Com. Gloucester | 00 00 09 |
| | Marsden Chappel, Com. York | 00 02 00 |
| | Coppal Chap. com. Lancaster | 00 01 03 |
| 1757. | Rathie Chappel, Com. York | 00 01 10 |
| | Brightilstone Com Sussex | 00 02 06 |
| | Ebenhall, Com. Staff | 00 02 06 |
| | Dwyggyfyleby Chh. Com. Carnarvon | 00 01 08 |
| | Wallares Chh. Com. Chester | 00 03 00 |
| | Comly Church, Com. Salop | 00 01 06 |
| 1758. | Whittington Church, Com. Stafford | 00 2 1 |
| | Stoke Talmage, Com. Oxon | 00 1 1 |
| | Edgware Church, Com. Middle | 00 1 10 |
| | Brinkworth, &c. Com. Wilts, &c. | 00 1 8 |
| | Dorchester, &c. Com. Dorset | 00 1 6 |
| | Worobridge Church, Com Salop | 00 1 11 |
| 1759. | Rec ^d Jan. 1759 | |
| | Sculcoates Church, Com. York | |
| | Acton Church Com. Chest | |
| | Norbury Church, Com. Stafford | |
| | Werberg Church, City of Bristol | |
| | Wapping Com. Middlesex | |

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

DERBY SIGNS,
DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED,

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

&c. &c. &c.

(Continued from Vol. IX., page 230.)

GLORIOUS APOLLO. (See "Apollo.")

THE GOAT. This is not a common sign. Gwillim says of the Goat, "The goat is not so hardy as politick, therefore, that martial man which useth more policy than valour in achieving his victory, may very aptly bear for his coat armour this beast," which, says Sylvanus Morgan, "may betoken one who is willing to fare hard, so he may be in high employment."

GOAT'S HEAD. THREE GOATS. (Not given in Hotten). These signs doubtless take their origin from the arms of the Cordwainers' Company, which are a chevron between three goats' heads erased. The goat's head, singly, is also a device belonging to this company. The arms will be seen on the accompanying engraving of



a token issued by Ann Bloodworth, of Derby. Alchemists used to assert that the blood of a goat had a peculiar property, which would soften a diamond. Did Ann Bloodworth choose this sign for her house as a play upon her own name—the *worth* of goats' blood?

GOAT IN BOOTS. To the same family as the "Goat in Boots," belong, of course, the signs of the "Puss in Boots,"* "Cat in Boots," &c. The sign is a very old one, one at Fulham dating back to 1663. A curious allusion is made to this sign in *The Craftsman* for 1738, which, in ridiculing some lenient measures taken by Government, blames the signs for putting a martial spirit in the nation, and proposes that "no lion should be drawn rampant but couchant, and none of his teeth ought to be seen without this inscription, 'Though he shows his teeth he won't bite.' All bucks, bulls, rams, stags, unicorns, and all other warlike animals, ought to be drawn without horns. Let no General be drawn in armour, and instead of truncheons let them have muster-rolls in their hands. In like manner I



GOAT IN BOOTS.
(Fulham Road; said to be by Morland.)

* Of the "Puss in Boots" I shall have to speak later on.

would have all Admirals painted in a frock and jockey cap, like landed gentlemen. The common sign of the two Fighting Cocks might be better changed to a cock and hen, and that of the Valiant Trooper to a hog in armour, or a goat in jack boots, as some Hampshire and Welsh publicans have done already for the honour of their respective countries."



GOLDEN LION. This would, of course, have an heraldic origin. The Royal Arms of England, *azure*, three lions passant guardant, *or*, being authority all-sufficient for the adoption of one of these three "golden lions" as a sign.

GOLDEN BALL. (*See Ball.*)

GOLDEN BELL. (*See Bell.*)

GOLDEN CROSS. The Cross, whether Golden, Red, Blue, or otherwise, was formerly a much more common sign than now, and was "probably amongst the first signs put up by the newly converted Christians (as soon as they could effect this with impunity), on account of the recommendation of the early fathers, and for their beneficial influence. Father Lactantius, who lived in the fourth century, writes:—'As Christ whilst he lived amongst men put the devils to flight by His words, and restored those to their senses whom these evil spirits had possessed; so you His followers, in the name of their Master, and by sign of His Passion, even exercise the same dominion over them.' St. Ephrem says:—'Let us paint and imprint on our doors the life-giving cross; thus defended no evil will hurt you.' St. Chrysostom says the same:—'Wherefore let us with the earnestness impress this Cross on our houses, and on our walls, and our windows.' St. Cyril, of Alexandria, introduces the Emperor Julian the Apostate, saying, 'You Christians adore the wood of the Cross, you engrave it on the porches of your houses,' &c. Hence the still prevalent custom in Roman Catholic places of painting Crosses on the walls of houses, to drive away witches, as it is said, and these Crosses being painted in different colours, might easily serve as a sign by which to designate the house. At the Crusades the popularity of this emblem increased; a red cross was the badge of a Crusader, and would be put up as a sign by men who had been to the Holy Land, or wished to court the patronage of those on their way thither. Finally the different orders of knighthood settled each upon a different colour as their distinctive mark: thus the Knights of St. John wore white crosses; the

Templars red crosses ; the Knights of St. Lazarus green crosses ; the Teutonic Knights black crosses, embroidered with gold, &c. But the most common in England was the red cross, which was the cross of St. George, and also of the Red Cross Knights, who acted as a sort of police on the roads between Europe and the Holy Land to protect pilgrims. This badge, therefore, could not fail to be popular."

The *Golden Cross* was, usually, simply the cross of St. George, *or*, instead of *gules*. The cross in heraldry is very varied ; the varieties being the *Cross of St. George*, which is a plain cross, all its limbs being of equal length ; the *Cross of St. Andrew*, which is a plain cross placed angularly, *i. e.* a saltire ; the *Cross of Passion*, which is a plain cross of the usual form used in representations of the Crucifixion ; *Cross-Humettée*, a cross of St. George couped at the ends ; *Cross-crosslet*, a plain cross crossed at the ends of each of its four limbs ; *Cross-crosslet fitched*, or pointed at its lower end ; *Cross Potent*, the ends of the limbs being finished like crutches ; *Cross Potent fitched*, the same, only pointed at its lower extremity ; the *Cross of Calvary*, being a "Cross of Passion" erected on the top of three steps, alluding to Faith, Hope, and Charity ; the *Patriarchal Cross*, a "Cross of Passion" with an extra, short, transverse bar across its upper limb near the top : the *Cross Botoné* or *Bottony*, with trefoil terminations to the limbs ; the *Cross Patonce*, "having its termination expanding like early vegetation or an opening flower;" the *Cross Fleury*, having its ends expanded somewhat like *fleurs-de-lis* ; the *Cross Fleurette*, a Cross of St. George, with the ends of each limb ending in a full formed *fleur-de-lis* ; the *Cross Pommée*, *Ponelle*, or *Pommettée*, the ends of whose limbs terminate in balls or apples, from which its name is derived ; the *Cross Avellane*, formed of four filbert nuts combined at right angles ; the *Cross Patée* or *Patte*, or *Cross Formée*, being formed of four segments of circles, the arms being expanded on the outer extremities ; *Cross Patée fitched*, or pointed at the bottom ; *Cross patée fitched at the foot* ; the *Cross Moline* or *Milrine*, having the ends of the limbs pointed outwards ; the *Cross Ancreé*, the pointed ends of which are curled back to the sides of the limbs ; the *Cross Barbée*, which has its limbs finished like barbs ; and several other varieties.

GOLDEN EAGLE. This sign has undoubtedly an heraldic origin and is generally represented "displayed," *i. e.* as a *Spread Eagle*, which is a frequent sign. "The Eagle," Gerard Leigh says, "hath principalities over all powers, and is most liberal and free of heart ; for the prey that he taketh, unless it be for hunger, he eateth not alone, but setteth it forth in common to all fowles that follow him." The Eagle is the symbol of boldness, nobility, strength, and vigilance. It was the insignia of the Roman Emperors, and subsequently of those of Germany, Russia, Prussia, Austria, etc. It is frequently borne in arms.

GOLDEN FLEECE. The Golden Fleece was, and is, the insignia of the woollen trade, and hence, no doubt, its origin as a sign. The arms of Leeds, the great centre of the woollen manufacture, are, *azure*, a fleece, *or* ; on a chief, *or*, three mullets of five points, *azure*.

GOLDEN HART. (Not given in Hotten). This is an old sign

in Derby, and the house is named in the middle of last century, Dec. 14, 1744. Sale of "several small Tenements adjoining to the *Golden Hart* in the Sadler Gate.

GOOD WOMAN. ("*Silent Woman*," or "*Quiet Woman*.") This sign is represented by a figure of a woman without a head! It is of course a piece of that low, satirical, and vulgar kind of abuse to which women are often subjected, and is intended to convey the idea that a woman is never "*quiet*," "*silent*," or "*good*," till she is deprived of her head, and is consequently dead. The sign may, however, originally have taken its rise from the figure of a decapitated saint—the martyrs who had been beheaded usually being represented standing, headless, with the head on a table beside them, or bearing it in their hands. In Derby, in my own recollection, the sign of the "*Quiet Woman*" existed at the end of Brook Walk. On the end of the house was painted up, on the brick wall itself, a coarse figure of a woman as large as life standing bolt upright, without a head, and the name, "*The Quiet Woman*," painted above it. At the present day on which I write, "*The Silent Woman*" exists at Earl Sterndale, in Derbyshire, the sign having been renewed within the last few years.

GRANBY. (See "*Marquis of Granby*.)

GRAPES. The "*Grapes*," or "*Bunch of Grapes*," as it is sometimes called, is a very old sign—and a very natural one—for a house where wine is sold. Henry Buttes in *Dyets Dry Dinner*, 1599, says—“The super-excellency of the grape plante and fruite is inestimable; yet by the way to be noted, in that God calleth His Church a Vine; the fruit or *uwe* whereof are good workes; therefore in many places of the Scripture, every vine is cursed with a *uwe*, whereon there are found no *uwe*. *Av* blesseth, a *uwe* curseth.”

GRASSHOPPER. The Grasshopper was anciently much esteemed, and was worn about the person as a charm, and to ensure "good luck." It was the sign and crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, and hence has been adopted as the sign of the tea-dealers.

GREAT MOGUL, or GREAT TURK. (See "*Mogul*," and "*Turk's Head*.)

GREAT BRITAIN. Taken from the steam-ship of that name.

GREEN DRAGON. The Dragon appears to have been among the most favourite and popular signs, and is frequently met with. Dragons have the head of a serpent, the body and legs of a lion, the wings of the eagle, with clawed feet, and a barbed tail; the whole being covered with impenetrable scales. They are supposed to have existed through all ages of the world, and are of the same general family of fabulous animals as the Griffin, the Cockatrice, the Sphinx, the Harpy, the Salamander, the Phoenix, the Unicorn, etc. The Dragon was the standard of the West Saxons, and so continued until the Conquest. On the Bayeux Tapestry a winged dragon on a staff is represented near King Harold as his standard. During the reign of most of the Tudor sovereigns of England the dragon was one of the supporters of the Royal shield, and it had also previously been borne by the Princes of Wales, and by several of our Kings. No wonder then that it should be a favourite bearing in heraldry, and a popular device, in different tinctures, for signs.

The "Green Dragon" in Derby, last century, was in the Corn Market, as will be seen from the following curious and interesting notice connected with the "Framework Knitters," or "Stockingers" trade:—

"ASSOCIATION OF FRAMEWORK KNITTERS.

"Derby, 20th April, 1773.

"At a numerous meeting held this day at the Green Dragon, in the Corn Market, in the Borough of Derby, aforesaid, it was unanimously resolved—First, with the consent of the London company of Framework Knitters that Courts of assistants should be established in every Principal town where the Manufacture is carried on, in order the more effectually to remedy those abuses which of late years have crept into the Business, to the great Detriment of those who have served a lawful Apprenticeship to the Art of Framework Knitting.—Secondly, whereas Derby is the central Committee for the said county that All Towns and Villages where there are twenty or more Manufacturers should have the liberty to send a Deputy or Deputies to represent them at the committee aforesaid, at the undermentioned times (viz.) The first Monday in July and the first Monday in October. The first Monday in January and the first Monday in April, in order to regulate such affairs as their Constituents may please to dictate, till such time as the court is established.—Thirdly that the several committees of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, &c., should immediately proceed to correct and revise the several by-laws belonging to the company, and then the deputy or deputies aforesaid to repair to Loughborough, in order for a general Approbation, and then sent off to London for the company's ratification, in order to their Clerk and other officer coming into the Country to establish courts as aforesaid.

"And whereas it is the opinion of three eminent council (viz.) Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Huime Campbell, and Mr. Ford, that persons exercising Framework Knitting are compellable to be made free of the Company; therefore it is hoped that none will stand so much in their own light as not to be prepared to enter into so just and necessary a cause, that will tend so much to the Advantage of thousands, and our worthy employers also.

"By order of the Committee,

"RICHARD PEAT, CLERK."

"N.B.—It is most earnestly requested that all Subscriptions may be got in with as much forwardness as possible, as it is uncertain how soon they may be called for."

GREEN MAN. "For the sign of the Green Man," says Mr. Hotten, "there is a twofold explanation. First, that it represents the green wild or wood men of the shows and pageants, such as described by Machyn in his *Diary*, on Lord Mayor's Day, October 29, 1553:—

"Then cam ij grett wodyn with ij grett clubes all in grene and with Skwybes [squibs] bornyng.....with gret berds and ryd here and ij targets apon their bake,' this greene in which they were dressed consisted of green leaves. When Queen Elizabeth was at Kenilworth Castle in 1575, "on the x of Julie met her in the forest as she came from hunting, one clad like a savage man all in ivie," who made a very neat speech to the Queen, in which he was kindly assisted by the echo. Besides wielding sticks with crackers in pageants, these green men sometimes fought with each other, attacked castles and dragons, and were altogether a very favourite popular character with the public. One of their duties seems to have been to clear the way for processions. In one of the Harleian MSS. entitled 'the Maner of the



GREEN MAN.
(Berburgh Ballads, circa 1610.)

Showe, that is, if God spare life and health, shall be seen by all the behoulders upon St. George's day next, being the 23 of April, 1610; we see amongst the requirements:—‘It ij men in greene leaves set with work upon their other habet, with black heare and black beards very owgly to behould, and garlands upon their heads with great clubs in their hands with fireworks to scatter abroad to maintaine way for the rest of the show.’”

This interpretation is also given as the Origin of the Green Man by Bagford:—“They are called woudmen, or wildmen, thow at this day we in y^e signe call them Green Men, couered with green boues; and are used for singes by stillers of strong watters, and if I mistake not, are y^e sopourters of y^e King of Deanmarke arms at the day: and I am abpt to beleve that y^e Daynes learned us hear in England the use of those tosticatein lickers [intoxicating], as well as y^e brewing of Ale, and a fit Emblem for those that use that intosticating licker which berefts them of their sennes.”

There were, evidently, in Derby, in the last century, two signs of the *Green Man*, as the one here referred to is designated the “*Upper Green Man*.”

Sept. 1791. A Mare, supposed to be stolen, was “left at the house of John Johnson, the *Upper Green Man* in Derby.”

1753. Debtors and Creditors of John Rushby, Currier, of Derby, deceased, were ordered to send in their claims and money “to Mr. John Rushby, at the *Upper Green Man*, in Derby, his Executor,” &c., &c., &c.

The principal Inn at Ashborne, at the present day, is the “*Green Man*.”

GREEN LANE HOUSE. So called from the street, “Green Lane,” in which it is situated.

GREYHOUND. This, a favourite sign in coursing counties, is in Derby an old established market House.

GRIFFIN. The Griffin was, among others, the armorial bearing of the Spencers.

GROVE. (Not given in Hotten). From the place where situated.

GOWERS' ARMS. (Not given in Hotten). The arms of Gower are—Barry of eight, *argent* and *azure*, a cross flory, *sable*.

GRINDING YOUNG. This curious sign is taken from the old ballad of “The Miller's Maid Grinding Old Men Young again,” beginning—

“Come old, decrepid, lame, or blind,
Into my mill to take a grind.”

It is a favourite subject on old chap prints, which represent a kind of hand mill, into the funnel-shaped top of which various decrepit-looking old men creep by a ladder, most of them glass in hand, greatly elated at the prospect of a renewal of youth. Meanwhile a young maid is turning the handle of the mill, from the bottom of which the patients come out, quite young and new, if not better, men. Pretty girls stand at the side ready to receive the rejuvenated creatures and walk off

with them, their arms affectionately twined round their necks, and



GRINDING OLD INTO YOUNG
(From an old woodcut, circa 1750.)

evidently preparing to play the old game over again—for “the cordial drop of life is love alone.”

I remember, when a boy, seeing these curious kind of machines, precisely such as are shown on the accompanying engravings, taken about from fair to fair by strolling mountebanks, and I well remember seeing plenty of people fools enough to be eased of money by them.



The teapot, here engraved, has a curious representation of the “mill,” and bears on its other side the ballad which it illustrates.

(To be continued.)

ON THE ROMAN STATION AT WILDERSPOOL, NEAR WARRINGTON, THE PRESUMED "CONDATE" OF ANTONINE.

BY JAMES KENDRICK, M.D.

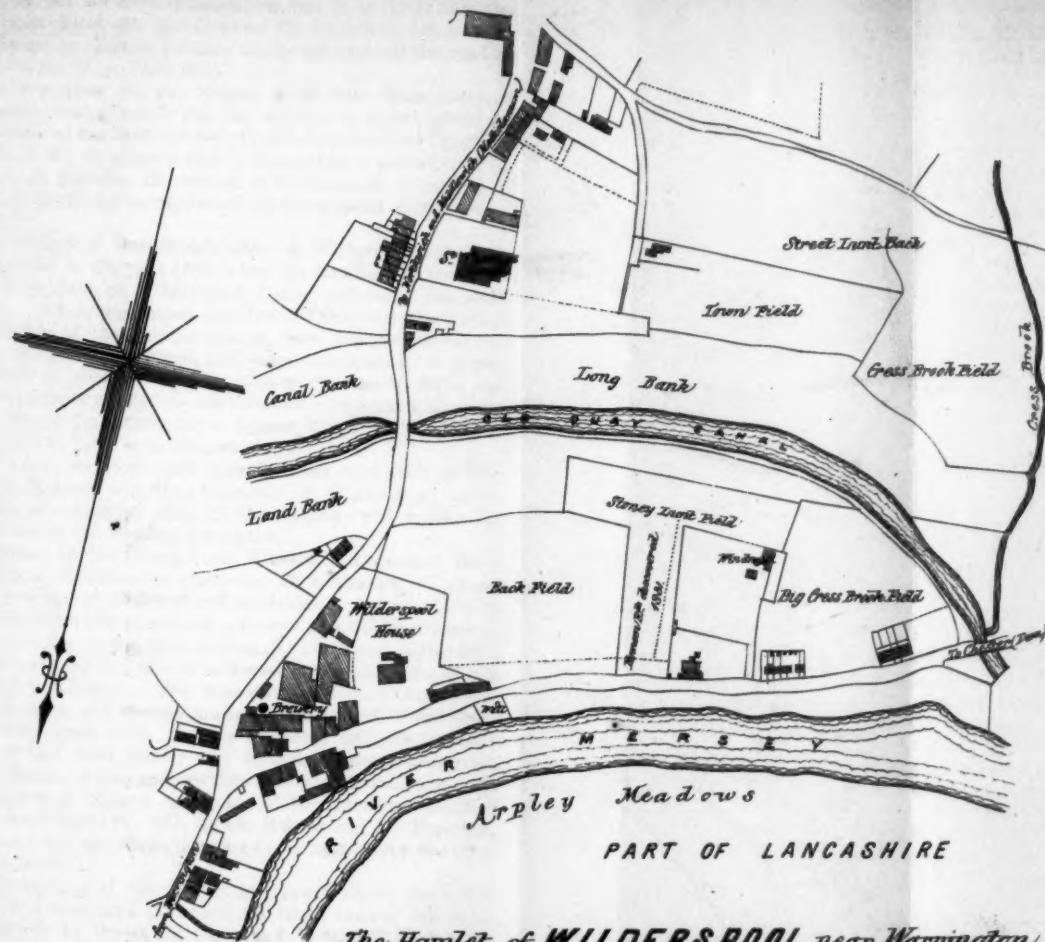
ALTHOUGH the Romano-British station of *Condare* was placed by Whitaker, the historian of Manchester, at Kinderton, near Middlewich in Cheshire, yet the investigations of later writers, more especially those of Dr. Robson, have with more than usual certainty identified *Condare* with the hamlet of *Wilderspool* (17 miles north of Kinderton), and adjacent to the town of Warrington, from which indeed it is only separated by the narrow channel of the river Mersey..

At this precise point the two *Roman Routes* of Antonine, known as his 2nd and 10th *Itinera*, crossed at a right angle, the course of the 2nd *Iter*, being from east to west, and of the 10th from north to south. With this intersection for our guide, it is curious that any error, like that of Whitaker, could have arisen in the identification of the locality, but, as first pointed out by Dr. Robson, one great source of error lay in the mistaking of *Mamucium* (Mamcestre, now Manchester), of the 2nd *Iter*, for the *Mancunium* (probably Standish, near Wigan), of the 10th. This confusion was still worse confounded by an apparent error of the transcriber of the *Itinera* of Richard of Cirencester (at the best but a very questionable authority), in repeating the numerals of the distance from *Mancunium* to *Condare*, thus irreconcileably lengthening the route to Chester given by Antonine by XVIII miles, and inducing Whitaker to make a *detour* of that length in his route of the Roman Road from Manchester to Chester. These two errors being corrected, no doubt can be entertained that the hamlet of *Wilderspool* near Warrington, was the site of *Condare*.

That Roman remains exist at Wilderspool has been long known, but they chiefly lie deep beneath the present surface of the locality, covered by high banks of sand thrown up in the year 1801, when the Mersey and Irwell (Old Quay) Canal was excavated and carried through the probable centre of the Roman station. At the present time, however, this accumulated sand is in process of a rapid removal for building purposes elsewhere, and I trust that a map of the locality, and a detail of its archaeological products, may not prove unfitted for preservation in a volume of the "RELIQUARY."

The extent of ground at Wilderspool which, so far as present researches enable us to estimate, comprised the Roman station, occupied a space of about twelve acres. (See the accompanying Map, Plate XI.) On the north it is bounded by the river Mersey, which at this point is exceedingly shallow, and often fordable.* On the west it appears also to have been clearly defined by the *Cress Brook*, a stream of undoubtedly ancient date, and probably receiving the drainage of *Condare*, and of a considerable surrounding district. On the south, and again on the

* For future reference and remark, I would here state that the bed of the river at this precise point is formed by the red sandstone of the district cropping out to the surface.



*The Hamlet of WILDERSPOOL, near Warrington,
the Supposed "Condale" of Antonine.*

Scale 132 Yards in one inch.

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east, we have as yet no clear demarcation, but it is likely that the Street Lunt Back Field was just beyond the bounds of the station, and we have found no Roman remains on the east side of the road to Northwich. (*See the Map, Plate XI.*)

Although intermediate on the Roman route from Mamucium to Deva, it is certain that *Condiate* was far inferior in extent to either. Dr. Robson (*Trans. of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, v. xix. p. 171), is led to suppose that it was merely a post-station on this route, though likewise the site of a manufacture of pottery, a conjecture which is greatly strengthened by the present excavation of the locality.

The earliest vestiges of Roman occupation at Wilderspool appear to have been discovered in the year 1787, when the late Edward Greenall, Esq., laid the foundation of Wilderspool House, adjoining the well-known Brewery. When the Mersey and Irwell Canal was constructed (1801-3), the centre of the Roman station here was completely cut through by the workmen employed, and large tooled blocks of stone, bases and capitals of pillars, fire-places with wood-ashes in them, and abundance of fragments of Roman earthenware, together with some coins of that period (in particular a copper Vespasian, and silver Domitian), are said to have been discovered.

In the year 1831 very extensive investigations were made at Wilderspool, by Dr. Robson and Mr. Beamont, of Warrington, and a reference to the accompanying Map of the locality, will enable the reader to follow me in the ensuing description.

These gentlemen, in the Stony Lunt Field, found traces of three roads, all of Roman construction, consisting of a stratum of gravel super-imposed on a bed of blocks of red sandstone. A road of twelve yards in width ran from the north-east corner of this field southwards, with a slight inclination to the west, and at the north end of the field, two roads of narrower width ran east and west, in the direction of the present highroad to Chester. The westward road (to Chester) was about eight yards wide, and that to the east (to Warrington and Manchester) about five yards wide. In the adjoining field, Back Field, this eastern road had been wholly dug up and removed four years previously, and Roman coins and earthenware were found to a large amount. Fragments of Samian ware, and of the commoner kinds of Roman pottery, were found in 1831, by Dr. Robson and Mr. Beamont, and at the present day are often brought to the surface by the ordinary work of cultivation.

Previous to the cutting of the Mersey and Irwell Canal, the Town-Field, now restricted to a small portion of the south bank of the canal, extended northwards to the Stony Lunt and Windmill Fields, and according to an old inhabitant it was then covered with large loose stones, whilst on digging two feet downwards "fire-places" on beds of clay were often found.

These investigations were repeated and confirmed at a visit to the spot, made by the members of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society in the year 1849, and a full report of their visit is given in the second volume of their *Transactions*. The Roman road from the

point just described, was carefully traced at frequent intervals running southwards to Northwich, by way of Stretton (Street Town), and Whitley, but these researches were too extensive to be included in the present communication, or in the accompanying Map.

Between the years 1857 and 1868, the whole of the sand in the Big Cress Brook Field, including both that thrown out in making the canal and the natural sand underlying the Roman surface, was excavated and removed for the purposes of building, and the manufacture of bottle-glass. Many relics of the time of the Roman occupation were brought to light, some of which are preserved in the Warrington Free Museum, and a few remain in my own possession. A very large amphora or wine-jar, a Roman fire-dog of iron, described and figured in the 19th volume of the *Transactions of the British Archaeological Association*, two bell-shaped leaden weights, probably belonging to steelyards, the iron studs or nails of a Roman sandal, and many small fragments of Roman pottery, especially of *mortaria*, were found and preserved. On taking down the windmill adjacent, a burial-urn, capable of holding two quarts was found, with burnt human bones, under the site upon which it stood. A section of the excavation, or "sand-hole," as it was locally termed, shewed the line of natural surface as it existed at the period, and this portion of *Condiate* appeared to have been traversed from south-east to north-west by a large and deep drain, used also as a receptacle for quantities of broken crockery. Here and there, at uncertain intervals, shallow cavities of greater or less diameter occurred in the line of the Roman surface, filled with the remains of wood-fires, the combustion of which must have been long and briskly maintained, since the sand for some distance around each was whitened and calcined by the intensity of the heat. Amongst the labourers they received the designation of "baking-holes," but neither pottery, loaves, nor marrow-bones, were found to support such an appropriation of a purpose.

In 1867, the sand being entirely excavated at Big Cress Brook Field, the labour of the workmen was transferred to the Long Bank Field, on the opposite side of the canal, commencing their operations at the eastern end, where it adjoins the road to Northwich. (See Plate XI.) But the results of this more extended and more fruitful search in the site of *Condiate*, will form the subject of another communication to the "RELIQUARY."

Warrington.

THE CHAPELRY OF DERWENT.

BY BENJAMIN BAGSHAW, JUN.

If all pastors would, like Mr. Jourdain, devote a little of their leisure to gleaning and making known the fragments of local history tradition has handed down in the districts under their charge, it would be a source of great gratification to all students of the past; none are so well qualified for this work as the clergy, in ability, or opportunity, and though information thus derived is not often of the most reliable kind, yet, there is generally sufficient truth blended with it to give a clue to where something better may be found. The following notes will clear away a little of the mist obscuring the origin of the "Abbey" referred to in Mr. Jourdain's paper (page 29 *ante*), and perhaps be of some interest to those who have seen and admired the beautiful woodland scenery in which it is situated. Before noticing the particular history of this place, which was a Grange belonging to the monastery of Welbeck, in Nottinghamshire, I purpose giving a few particulars of the mode of life which obtained in these semi-monastic establishments.

There can be little doubt, that the successive invasions of the Danes, and the Normans, and the consequences arising from them, did much to retard every systematic means of obtaining a livelihood; and the art of Agriculture, which seems to have made rapid progress under the Saxon rule, was in a very dormant condition in the twelfth century. The introduction of the monastic institutions gave a considerable impulse to the neglected art. The continental monks were in those early times celebrated for their knowledge of draining, irrigation, and tillages, if we may believe the words of one of their order. An old author has remarked, that "the fertility around our largest monasteries, was rather a consequence, than a cause of their being placed there," and many stories are told of the changes these energetic pioneers worked on the face of the wilderness. A Yorkshire tradition states that when the first Abbot of Fountains and his Cistercian brethren entered on the barren and waste tract that had been granted them (A.D. 1132), they were compelled to take shelter under a group of yew trees, still pointed out in the park, until an erection was made by the labour of their own hands; these lands in time became the richest and most fruitful in the north. As, however, the wealth of the monasteries increased, labour in a like ratio became irksome to the monks, and in course of time, they formed a subservient body to do their menial work, made up of converts from the uneducated commonalty, who had the privilege of wearing the monastic habit, of being present at certain religious offices, sitting at the common table, and partaking of the same food as the monks.

The community at the Grange was generally formed out of this class. The director of the establishment bore the title of master (*magister conversorum*), who had as coadjutor, the brother hospitaller, whose principal function was to receive the strangers and poor who

could not proceed so far as the abbey. He who guided the plough (*frater stivarius*) was the second in rank, and had an assistant the brother neatherd, who drove the oxen yoked to the plough, and at their return, after the labours of the day were over, into the pasture. The brothers—the cowherd, shepherd, and swineherd, had young assistants, who went with them into the fields and pasturings. The brother waggoner (*carrucarius*) conveyed to the monastery the produce of the Grange. There were never more than eight or ten brothers at one farm. All these *fratres conversi* were distinguished by wearing the beard and a slight variation in their dress according to their employment. The supervision of the Granges belonging to one house was entrusted to the *cellarius*, who examined the state of the works and improvements, gave directions for new ones, and informed himself of the general conduct of the brethren.

The larger Granges were generally built in the form of a parallelogram, with a courtyard in the centre; the cattle-stalls and stables ranged on one side, and the dwelling of the brotherhood on the other. Their apartments were a kitchen, a refectory adjoining, a dormitory, a general living-room or parlour, a guest-room, and an oratory apart.

After the Granges had become thoroughly established, they were a source of immense wealth to the monasteries. Judicious breeding and management of stock, gave them innumerable herds of kine, sheep, and swine, and as the number increased, the monks endeavoured by every means their religion would allow, to obtain grants of pasture on the commons, and the right of acorns in the woods of the nobles. This was not a task of very great difficulty, as the lord cared little for his waste lands, so that the beasts of venery were protected.

In France, and we may venture to say in this country also, when a woodland was to be cleared for cultivation, this curious ceremony took place:—The Abbot, with a cross in one hand and a pot of holy water in the other, marched before the workmen; he planted his cross in the underwood, and sprinkled with holy water the unfruitful earth, which had hitherto produced but thorns and brambles, and then, taking an axe into his hand he felled a tree. Then the cutters (*incisores*) commenced operations, followed by the *extirpatores*, who had to grub up the roots of the trees, and succeeded by the burners (*incensores*), who collected all the severed portions into a pile for burning, and who were armed with long forks, with which they kept trimming up the fires.

The monks, moreover, were great horticulturists, and it might yield interesting results if a search were made in the vicinity of the “Abbey,” for specimens of plants and trees not commonly found in the immediate district; perhaps some insignificant flower, like those of Findern, still survives to tell of days “lang syne.”

With this introduction I will endeavour to give a short narrative of the history of the place under notice. The monastery of Welbeck acquired possessions in the Peak by the gift of John Earl of Moretain, afterwards king; and I should suppose the property mentioned in this charter, which, like those following is copied from the Chartulary of the monastery, deposited in the British Museum (Harl. 3640), was the first endowment it received in the district:—

Joh's Com^m Moret' oibz hoibz & amicis suis Franc' & Angl' p'sent' & futur' scilt. Nov'itis me Divine pietatis intuitu & p' salute aie mee & p' aiabz anc' nec no & succ' meor' conc' & hac mea carta confirmasse Deo & ecclie Sci Jacobi de Wellebek & can' ibid' deo s'vient' pasturam de Cruchill p' ora nemoris de Esope usque Lokebroc & a Lokebroo usque ad valle de Derewent & sic ascendendo usque ad Derwentheued Ten ipis can' imp'pm de me & her' meis p' s'vic' xxv. solid' p' annu nobis inde solve' scilt' xii sol. & vi den' ad Pask & xii sol. & vi den. ad festu sci Michis Q're volo & firmit' p'cipio qd id can' heant & ten p'noiata pastura p' p'scriptas divisas p' p'dem s'vic' bn & in pace plenar' & integre libe' & quiete ab omni s'vicio & cons'. Ita tamen qd a medio Aprili usq' ad festum sci Jacobi Ap'li p'dci Can elongabt av'ia sua ab spervario' meor' si que forsitan ibi fuerit. Hiis T. Steph. Ridell Caucellar'.

Afterwards, when the Earl became King, on the 7th May, A^o. 16^o of his reign, he confirmed the gift in similar words, but specially reserved the wood and venison to himself and his heirs; to this charter William Bruwere, lord of Chesterfield, was one of the witnesses. The gift was again confirmed by Henry III. on the 29th December, A^o. 35^o of his reign, and he also granted to the monastery "Quinque acras & una roda t're de Essarto in foresta n'r'a de Cruchill *cu edificiis ibid constructis.*" A rent was reserved for this latter portion, but the scribe through inadvertance, or perhaps intentionally, has left it out. It will be noticed from the underscored words, that they had buildings on the Hope side of the river, and it may be the remains of these *edifices* which Mr. Jourdain considers to have been the site of a second chapel.

William de Ferrars, Earl of Derby, by a charter without date, for the welfare of the souls of himself, and of Agnes his wife, &c., granted and confirmed to the church of St. James of Welbeck, the pasture of Crookhill before mentioned, and "totā pastur de Essopp a p'dca divisausque in aqm de Essopp & sic ascend' usque ad caput ipi' aque de Essopp & usque ad Derwentheued," as mentioned in the charter of "our lord King John." *

The reason why de Ferrars confirmed a grant of lands, which had previously been granted by the crown, may be accounted for by a statement made by Glover, in the first volume of his History (p. 313), that "at the beginning of the reign of Richard I. the Earl of Ferrars, for some reasons that do not appear in history, was for a time dispossessed of his Derbyshire estates," which were given to the King's brother, John Earl of Mortagne. Derwent was probably a part of these possessions, and after John had restored the Ferrars' estates to the family, the monks thought it the safer course, under the circumstances, not to rely even upon "the word of a King," but to have a

* MCCXLVII. Isto anno obiit Willielmus de Ferraris nobilis comes Derbeis X Kal. Octobris Agnes comitissa uxor ejus completa quarentena sua, decessit quarto non. Novembri.

title that would bear the strictest scrutiny, if the government were changed.

The remaining lands of the Grange were acquired from the gifts of the lords of Hathersage, and on these the Grange itself was erected.*

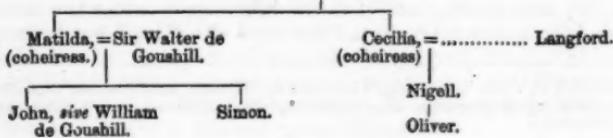
Oliver, son and heir of Nigel de Langeford, gave in free-alms for the welfare of his soul, &c. :—“ unam placeam prati in foresta mea de Hav'segg q' vocat' Onmanfeld p' illas divisas metas fossat' & sepes quas dns Math' de Hav'seg & ego p'deū Oliver' plen' p'dcam plac' p'ti q'nd tenuimus sine aliquo retin' ”: with liberty of ingress and egress from the same. Then follows a memorandum in these words :—“ Math' de Hav'seg dedit domini de Well' p' cart' sua coem' pastur' ad iiii^{xx} (four-score) aver' in foresta sua de eadm in lib' elem' &c. imp'pt q'm coem' pastur' & carta' ead domus s'sum redd' Oliver' de Langeford & Simon de Goushel her' dei Mathi p' qd plac' prati inclusi in dce foresta q' vocat' Onemafeld q'm p'dict' Oliver' & Symo' dederut dce domui p' cartas suaas sicut p' pro relax' doe pasture, &c. in liber' pur' p'pet elemos' ut p'dom est sin' unq' aliq' retin lib'ius dari v̄ possideri potest in escambiu vidz pastur' quat' viginti av'iorum qm dci can' habuerunt q'nd de dono dni Mathi dni de Hav'shegg.” Then follow further confirmations by Oliver Langford. Symon, second son of Lady Matilda de Gousel, in right of his mother was entitled to a moiety of the manor, conjointly with Langford, and he, by deeds in similar terms, conveyed the same rights as Langford: their attorney was James de Northoe. In exchange for the meadow of One Man's field, Nicholas, Abbot of Welbeck, released to the before-mentioned donors all claim to the common of pasture for eighty cattle which the abbey had in the forest of Hathersage.

It would appear from a document preserved in the chartulary, that the fraternity had a dispute with the Dean of Lichfield, as to payment of tithes for their Grange of Cruchul, in the parish of Hope. They urge against the claims of their adversary their prescriptive rights. The document does not possess sufficient interest to be noticed more at length. The value of the premises in 1299 was found by a taxation of all the goods, spiritual and temporal, of the Abbey, according to their true value—to have been—in temporalities, vii*li.* xvii*sol.* iv*den.* and in tithes, xv*sol.* ix*d.*

Letters patent, dated A° 15° Rich. II., were granted to the Abbot of Welbeck, licensing him to give to Henry Earl of Derby *in fee a* certain place of pasture called Crukhill, in the Peak; but I very much

* The manor of Hathersage became divided thus :—

MATTHEW DE HATHERSAGE.



question whether this was a *bond fide* alienation, and whether it did not continue in the monastery till its dissolution.

After an existence of some four centuries, comes the dissolution of religious houses, the Grange falls with the parent stem, its occupants are dispersed, and its little history is finished. There is a volume in the Harleian collection (No. 608), formerly belonging to the Court of Augmentations, containing an account of lands sold in the 4th and 5th years of Philip and Mary, and in it we find this—

Com Derb'

P'cell possess' nuper Priorat' de
Welbeck in com. Nott.

Darwent
in le Peeke in doo
Com Derb

val
in

firm' unius tenti ibm
Vocat' One Manes Howse
cum Terr' prat' & pastur'
eidem p'tmen' in tenura
Thome Barbor Reddend'
inde p' Annu

Xs.

Md. the p'misses ly nere none of the Kinge and Quenes
Maties howses of accesse fflorests Chases or parkes,
And yt ys no parcell of eny Mannor or Lordshipp
Nather ys there eny more landes nor Tents wthin
the sayd Towne in the Right of the said poss. But
what woodes or Mynes ar in or upon the p'misses
I knowe not.

Ex' p' me WILLM RIGGES Audit'

XXV^{to} Maii 1588. Ratyd for Walter Jobson of
Plashe in Com Derb' at the suyt of Jo: ffrancke
s'vaunt to Mr Thomson Audytor XXVII yerers
p'chase to be payd viz C. s. presently the rest
wthin X days

XXV^{to} die Maii 1558— The cleare yearly value
rated for Walter Jobson of the p'misses Xs to be
of Plashes in the Countie ratyd at XXVII yerers
of Derb' at the suyt of purchase amountytheto
Jo ffrancke s'vaunte to C. s. presently the
Mr. Thomson Audytor rest wthin X days
next.

The Kinge and Quenes Maties to dyschardge the p'chaser of all
thinges and Incumbrances made or done by their Maties (excepte
Leases).

The p'chaser to dischardge the Kinge and Quenes Maties of all fees
and reprises goinge out of the p'misses.

The teanure in socage.

The p'chaser to have thissues from the feaste of Pentecoste next
cominge.

The p'chaser to be bounde for the Woods.
The Leade bells and advowsons to be exceptyd.

EDWARD WALDEGRAVE, "WILLM. CORDALL,
JOHN BAKER, WALTER MYLDMAYE,

Beyond this I have little to add. A century or more ago the ruins of the buildings in the Lawfield were eighty yards about—"a confused heap of stones." In a perambulation of the boundaries of the parish of Hathersage, made in 1656, it is described as "One Man's House," alias "Abbey;" and a bridge crossing the Derwent near that point, and which I should suppose was thrown across by the monks to connect their possessions on each side the river, was designated as the "Abbey bridge."

The hall was erected, as stated by Mr. Jourdain, in 1672, by Mr. Balguy, the attorney, it is said, and on good authority, with the fortune which his wife Grace, daughter and heiress of Barber, of Rowlee, brought him; hitherto the village had not existed under the name of Derwent, which is really the name of the whole district of Derwendale, one of the four quarters of the parish of Hathersage, but was known as "Water-side." Before the Balguy's became possessed of the estate it was held by the Wilsons, of Broomhead, co. York. The founder of the hall was extremely wealthy, and kept a private bank; his gold was hoarded in an iron chest, and it is said that a woman wishing to look into it, he gratified her, and politely told her to take a handful, but greatly to her chagrin the guineas were so fast wedged in, she could not get a single coin! These were Elysian days! I gather from the same authority that seven ale-houses flourished here at that time!

There seems to be no evidence, at all reliable, as to the skeletons referred to. The late Mr. Wilson, who was well acquainted with the place and its inhabitants, says:—"At the end of the smythy lies the skeleton of a large man, said to be one of the Scotts, which lay bare on one side, so that his ribs appeared. It's said there were two buried: others, as Mr. Hall (of Abbey), say the body of one Newton, who hanged himself on a crab-tree, called Newton's crab-tree."

It is clear from this that the skeletons could not have been those of soldiers of the '45, for if so the fact would have been patent to every middle-aged villager in Mr. Wilson's time, and have been stated with certainty. The tradition of the raid on the villagers by a band of soldiers of the rebel army is most likely true; there being one or two instances within my knowledge, of deserters settling down and becoming respectable farmers in the Peak. The little that has hitherto been written of this district may be some excuse for the length of these *disjecta membra* of its local history, and for the writer's temerity in taking up so much valuable space in this journal.



REMARKS ON THE STONE-CIRCLES AT BOSCAWEN-UN AND BOSKEDNAN IN WEST CORNWALL.

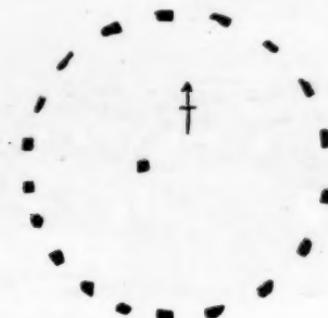
BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

BESIDE the Tamar are so many primitive remains undoubtedly belonging to the stone-period of pre-historic archaeology, that a visit to the county of Cornwall becomes of the greatest importance to any one desirous of enquiring into the history of the early Celts. The frequency of these remains in the comparatively small district to the west of Penzance, is doubtless, to a great extent, owing to the thousands of acres of uncultivated land on its moors and hilly parts, where the footsteps of man are seldom heard, and where the face of the country is probably similar to what it was when the ancient Britons wandered about in search of necessary food. Nothing, in fact, tends more to the destruction of antiquities than a universal tillage, and the consequent enclosure of the land. Often when fencing off waste tracts are these primitive stone antiquities noticed, but they are generally as quickly destroyed, either by the ignorant finder himself, who cares little or nothing for such remnants of the past, or by others. Innumerable stone-circles of the smaller class have in this manner disappeared during the present century, and the several stones, if they could be identified, might probably now be seen forming an integral part of yon hedge or pig-stye!

But happily the circles which are the subject of the present notice have not been wholly removed, although they have not escaped partial destruction. That at Boscawen-un is complete, save with the absence of one stone; but at Boskednan, alas! eight stones have disappeared within the last 120 years.

The stone-circle of Boscawen-un lies on the open moor near a small stream, and at a short distance west of the group of farm-buildings of the same name. From Penzance it is distant about five miles, and can be easily reached by the Land's End road. Unless specially

looked for, however, it would not attract attention, since it cannot be seen from the highway except by standing on the hedge at a particular spot.



At Boscowen-un* there are now only eighteen stones, enclosing an area slightly oval, since it measures from north to south eighty feet, and from east to west seventy-five feet. At the time of Borlase the circle consisted of nineteen stones, exclusive of the central pillar, so that one appears to be wanting. Some antiquaries, however, have advocated the idea that this circle originally had twenty stones. Mr. W. Cotton, who published some illustrations of the antiquities of the West in 1827, is inclined to favour this supposition. So also is Mr. Bellows, a Cornish antiquary, who has gone so far as to announce his discovery of the supposed twentieth stone not far off. He appears to have even counted nineteen stones still standing round the circle! His words, however, may be profitably quoted—

“The Boscowen-un circle seems to have consisted originally of twenty stones. Seventeen of them are upright, two are down, and a gap exists of exactly the double space for the twentieth. We found the missing stone not twenty yards of. A farmer had removed it and made it into a gate-post. He had cut a road through the circle, and in such a manner that he was obliged to remove the offending stone to keep it straight.”†

However much resemblance this stone may have to the others, there is really no proof whatever of its identification. For myself, I feel that greater reliance is to be placed on Camden, who distinctly says, that “in a place called Biscaw Woune are nineteen stones in a circle.” Boskednan had also nineteen stones when Borlase wrote, and at the circle of Dawns Mén, to the south-east of Boscowen-un, there are still that number of upright pillars. May it not be concluded, therefore, even by analogy, apart from the testimony of Camden, that at Bos-

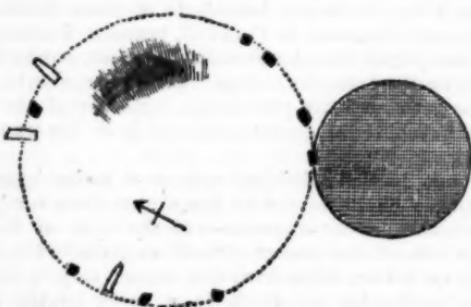
* For particulars of this, and other stone circles, see Mr. Blight’s “Week at the Land’s End,” p. 71, and his “Notes on Stone Circles,” in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for 1868. See also “A Few Words on Stone Circles,” by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, in *The Student*, for June, 1869, p. 350. To Mr. Blight we are indebted for the engravings accompanying this paper.

† Quoted in *Quarterly Review*, July, 1867, p. 61. [ED. RELIQUARY.]

cawen-ün there were never more than nineteen stones forming the actual circle.

Besides these stones, none of which are now more than three feet in height, there is another monolith within the area which has much interest attaching to it on account of no other stone-circle in Cornwall being now similarly accompanied. Although half-fallen, and in this state it was when Borlase wrote his work on the *Antiquities of Cornwall*, yet it was probably originally erect, and possibly was so in Camden's time, for no mention is made by him of its being out of the perpendicular, as we might have expected him to have done had such been the case. Measuring along the upper face of this stone, I found its length to be 8ft. 3in., but on the under side the tape gave only 7ft. 2in. This difference is of course due to its inclination, which by a rough calculation I have ascertained to be about 60° . This central pillar is really several feet from the true centre of the ring, being fifty feet from the circumference on one side and only thirty feet in the opposite direction.

A few words may be said on the modern hedge recently built around this stone-circle to protect it from further injury. This fence has been put up since the visit of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1862, by order of the proprietress of the estate. Formerly a hedge passed through the circle, but it was removed on account of its unsightly appearance, when the present hedge was constructed with an outer ditch. But although the motive in thus attempting to guard our antiquities from destruction is highly commendable, it is but right to caution those who study such like remains two or three hundred years hence, not to consider this protecting hedge as forming part of the original monument, for unless continually kept in repair it will probably then have something of the appearance of high antiquity.



Boskednan circle is about five miles from Boscawen-ün, in a N.N.E. direction. It occupies an elevated position on the moor in Gulval parish, between the celebrated Ding Dong Mine and the rugged outline of Carn Galva. I have before stated that this circle consisted of nineteen stones when Borlase wrote, but it appears that even then six of the stones were prostrate, the remaining thirteen being upright.

But on visiting the spot in 1868, I could only find traces of eleven stones, and of these only six were erect, the rest either being very much inclined or lying on the ground. Thus within the last hundred years or more, eight monoliths have been wantonly cleft and carted away, when granite blocks equally suitable for the purposes required, could have been easily found elsewhere on the moors. It may be remarked that the proximity of the mine at Ding Dong is decidedly against the future preservation of the existing stones, for should the piles of "deads," the shafts, or other mining works be carried to any great distance further in a northerly direction, Boskednan circle would in all probability be swept away without much ceremony. It would be well, therefore, if antiquaries residing at Penzance would keep a strict watch on the further progress of these mining works, with a view to prevent, if possible, the entire destruction of this ring of stones.

At Boskednan,* the enclosed area consists of an ellipse of very small eccentricity, the major axis being ascertained by actual measurement to be about 70 feet, and the minor one 68½ feet. All the monoliths here are generally of greater height than those at Boscawen-ûn; one on the northern boundary of the ring is very prominent, being 6ft. 10in. high.

As my principal object in writing this paper has been to exhibit these two stone-circles with their present peculiarities, I do not intend to enter into any considerable detail with regard to the purposes for which they were first formed, but a few remarks, embodying my own convictions on the subject, may perhaps not be out of place.

An attempt has been made to identify the Boscawen-ûn circle with the Gorseddis or places of poetry of the ancient bards. This idea has been partially confirmed by a Welsh triad, which mentions the Gorsedd of Boscawen, in Damnonium, as one of the three Gorseddis of poetry in the Island of Britain. The translator of this triad, the late Rev. Thomas Price, adds, "I do not hesitate to translate Beiscawen (as it is in the original) Boscawen in Cornwall, between Penzance and the Land's End, near which are some Druidical remains, especially a stone-circle."† As for the antiquity of these triads, internal evidence shows them to belong to an early period, and some few of the historical triads are supposed to be genuine memorials of the era of Druidic superstitions.‡

Whatever may be the individual opinion of archeologists on the use of the stone-circles, it cannot be denied that there is a great similarity between the present appearance of the circle at Boscawen-ûn and the description of the ancient Gorsedd as given in the *Jolo MSS.* The following quotation, taken from this source, may be found in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, for 1850, in a paper by the Rev. John Williams ab Ithel, on "Druidic Stones."

* The Boskednan Circle, Mr. Blight finds "is no other than the remains of the enclosing base circle of the larger portion of a 'twin-barrow'"—the smaller of the barrows being 36 feet in diameter, and the stone-circle of the larger 70 feet. In the smaller one some urns are stated to have been found. [ED. RELIQUARY.]

† *Vide West at the Land's End*, p. 73.

‡ Consult *Brut y Tywyngogion*; or the *Chronicle of the Princes*. Edited by the Rev. J. Williams ab Ithel, 1860, p. xii.

"It is an institutional usage to form a conventional circle of stones on the summit of some conspicuous ground, so as to enclose any requisite area of greensward, the stones being so placed as to allow sufficient space for a man to stand between each two of them, except that the two stones of the circle, which most directly confront the eastern sun, should be sufficiently apart to allow at least ample space for three men between them, thus affording an easy ingress into the circle. This large space is called the entrance or portal; in front of which, at the distance of either three fathoms, or of three times three fathoms, a stone called a station-stone should be so placed as to indicate the eastern cardinal point; to the north of which another stone should be placed, so as to face the eye of the rising sun at the longest summer's day; and to the south of it an additional one pointing to the position of the rising sun at the shortest winter's day. These three are called station-stones; but in the centre of the circle a stone larger than the others should be so placed that diverging lines drawn from its middle to the three station-stones may point severally and directly to the three particular positions of the rising sun which they indicate."

Let us see how this account of the Gorsedd applies to the construction of the Boscowen-un circle. The interior area is enclosed in both cases by a circle of stones, but the distances between the stones do not precisely agree; for at Boscowen-un they are placed at irregular intervals, some being twelve feet and others only seven feet apart, and there is consequently far more than "sufficient space for a man to stand between each two of them." On the eastern side of the circle, however, is a wider space than usual between the monoliths, and this perhaps may answer to the "entrance or portal" of the Gorsedd. As for the single stones, said to have been placed at definite spots without the Gorsedd, there are several prominent ones in the neighbourhood of Boscowen-un, but none of them answer in position to the description given of the "station-stones." There is every probability, therefore, that these monoliths have been thrown down and so destroyed, but a systematic search might be made perhaps with good results, by any one who has sufficient time on hand to devote a day for this purpose. The stone in the middle of Boscowen-un is doubtless the most striking coincidence; and it appears from the remarks of some of the old county historians, that similar pillars formerly existed within other circles of stones in the neighbourhood.

From the above comparison it will be seen that there is a great resemblance in the plan of the Boscowen-un circle and the Gorsedd of the bards. Although this identity does not conclusively prove that the stones at Boscowen-un were circularly arranged for bardic celebrations, yet it goes far enough to hazard that idea with more than mere speculation for a basis, especially when coupled with the triad previously alluded to.

But it is more than probable that many of these pillars served as monumental stones as well. Such national places of resort would naturally become favourites in the popular mind for acknowledging in the rude manner of the times a reverence for the departed. Thus,

it may have been, that the ashes of the bards themselves were ultimately deposited beneath the several stones. Indeed, the hypothesis of their monumental character has been borne out considerably by the discovery, about six years ago, of a cinerary urn beneath one of the stone pillars forming the circle at Duloe in East Cornwall, showing for certain that sometimes these stones indicate a place of burial. This idea is not entirely new, for Hals was of the same opinion with regard to the stones of the Dawns Mén, a very characteristic ring of monoliths south-west of Penzance. The stones of the Boscawen-ûn circle have not, however, that decided sepulchral character which impresses one on viewing some of the other stone-circles. This is probably owing to their low elevation, and to their being partially hidden by furze and blackberry-bushes. Some of the stones at Boskednan, on the other hand, would from their height serve well as memorials of sepulture.

One more remark and I conclude this paper. The theory advanced at the present day by many archeologists, that the stone-circles once formed the external boundaries of sepulchral mounds, or of huge barrows, is perfectly untenable with regard to Boscawen-ûn and to Boskednan. There can, however, be no denial that some of the circles of very small diameter were sometimes thus covered; indeed they have been found within the barrow itself, but none of the larger circles have the slightest appearance of having had a covering mound. Even apart from other considerations, it is difficult to conceive, supposing the mounds had been dug into in early times for the sake of finding some supposed treasure and so removed, how that the stones marking out the circle should have been allowed to remain *in situ*, and the interior space left at the ordinary level.

Greenwich.

NOTES FROM THE CALENDARS OF STATE PAPERS.

BY HENRY KIRKE, M.A.

PERHAPS no public work has done more to illustrate the History of England than the publishing of Calendars of the State Papers preserved at the Record Office. By means of these Indexes a vast fund of information of the highest authority has been made accessible to the literary world, whilst the calendars are so copious and detailed, that in themselves they form an epitome of the History of our Country. From time to time I have noted down interesting details relating to Derbyshire which have come under my notice in perusing these Calendars, and I have now great pleasure in offering them to the readers of the "RELIQUARY," assured that they will repay a careful perusal, and may act as landmarks to tell where more detailed information may be found:—

A.D.

1509. Durrant, of Durrant, exempted from the King's general pardon. (1).

1511. Nov. 15. For George, Earl of Shrewsbury.—Custody of all possessions in the Cos of Derby, Notts, Bucks, Beds, belonging to Margaret Vernon (2), widow, dau. of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, she having been a lunatic since Sep. 21. 1. H. 7.

1513. June 16. The badges of the Captains in the King's Army. Vanguard commanded by the Earl of Shrewsbury, Derby, banneret, Sir H. Sacheverel (3) and John Bradborne, his petty Capt. Robert Barley and John Parker his petty Capt. Nicholas Fitzherbert and John Irton his petty Capt. Sir John Leke (3) and Thos. Leke, his brother, and petty Capt. Sir Thos. Cockayn (3) and Robert Cockayn his petty Capt. Sir Wm. Gresley and John Gresley his petty Capt. Robert Lynaker and Geo. Palmer his petty Capt. Thomas Twyford and Roger Rolleston his petty Capt. Sir John Sowch (4), of Codnor, and Dave Sowch, his brother and petty Capt. Arthur Eyre and Thos. Eyre, his brother, and petty Capt. Ralph Leche and Richard Leche his petty Capt. John Curzon, of Croksall, and Edw. Cumberford his petty Capt.

1515. Jan. 29. Commission of the Peace, Derbyshire: George Earl of Shrewsbury, Thos. Earl of Derby, Wm. Blount Lord Mountjoy, Humfrey Conyngesby, Guy Palmer, Sir H. Vernon, Sir Ralph Shirley, Sir H. Sacheverell, Sir John Gifford, Thos. Babington, John Porte, Roger Mynours, John Agard, Godfrey Fulgeham, Wm. Gryasley, Humph. Bradburne, John Fitzherbert, Thomas Cokayn, Wm. Bothe.—West., Jan. 29.

(1). This was the general pardon granted by King Henry VIII. on his accession to the throne. Durant, of Durant Hall, was a member of an old Derbyshire family which became extinct about 1600.

(2). Wife of Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon.

(3). Knighted at Tournay.

(4). Knighted at Lille.

1520. Gentlemen appointed to attend the Kyng at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Derbyshire—Sir John Gyfford, Sir H. Sacheverell Godfrey Fulgeham, Thos. Cokayn.

1573. May 19. Letter from Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir John Zouch, and others to the Council. Proceedings in taking the musters in Derbyshire, there being found 4000 able men in the County; the training of 500 of which will be as much as the County can bear.

1579. Petition of George Eyre to Sir Francis Walsingham for renewal and extenusion of his lease of the herbage of Crookhill, within the Lordship of the High Peak, co. Derby.

1584. March 20. Queen Elizabeth's instructions to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sir Ralph Sadleir, and Sir H. Wewill, expressing her intention to release Shrewsbury from his charge, and to remove the Queen of Scots to Melbourne, in Derbyshire, and instructing them touching such removal.

1584. March 23. Chatsworth. Frances Battell, "a gentlewoman of y^e Countess of Shrewsbury," to the Lady Elizabeth Powlett, at Clerkenwell: Complains of her lord's hard dealing towards her in consequence of the Queen of Scots not being able to abide her; the said Scottish Queen having conceived this dislike through the Miss Battell's having said of her, that it were fitter she should be hanged than ever be Queen of England. If her lord continues his hard speech, she cannot abide it no longer, and one of her chief offences is that she pities her mistress.

1586. July 25. Queen of Scots to Anthony Babington: Thanks for his affection in all that concerns her. Begs him to deliver to the bearer any letters he may have received for her from France or Scotland.

1580. June. Certificate of musters for the co. of Derby. The number of footmen, furnished and complete, being 600; the number of horsemen 40.

1577. Sir R. Lecke to the Council: Sends number and names of such as keep alehouses, inns, etc., in the county, amounting to 750 for the whole County of Derby.

1584. July 26. Earl of Shrewsbury to the Council. Transactions relative to the Commission to be held in the Peak Forest. Complains of the conduct of his wife and of his son, Gilbert Talbot. His wife had removed from Chatsworth, and carried off many things to the house of William Cavendish, her son, at Hardwick.

1585. May 11. Information sent to Sir F. Walsingham: Conveyance of letters and messages to the Queen of Scots by Ralph Elwes, servant to Mr. Fenton, of Norlease, co. Derby. Elwes is well known to that Queen and her servants.

1585. Oct. 28. John Vernon, Sheriff of Derbyshire, to the Council. Returns the answers of two of the Recusants for furnishing of light horses, Mr. Bentley and Mr. Foljambe. Mr. Longford remains about London. Incloses answers of Edward Bentley and Godfrey Foljambe, charged by the Sheriff of Derbyshire to furnish light horses. Foljambe denies being a recusant.

1588. July 15. Earl of Shrewsbury to the Council. Dated, Sheffield Lodge. The gentlemen in counties Derby and Stafford have consented greatly to increase the number of lances and light horse, on condition that it should not be taken as a precedent. Of footmen they will have upwards of 400 of their servants in each county in readiness to attend them. (5)

1588. Aug. 9. Sheffield Lodge. Earl of Shrewsbury to the Queen. Inquires after her health. The counties under his lieutenancy are in readiness, the gentlemen well affected and devoted to her service. In Derbyshire, where John Fitzherbert and other seminary priests had lately been apprehended, he had induced many of the people to come to church. Offers his services to resist the invasion; though he be old yet her quarrel shall make him young again, though lame in body yet lusty in heart to lend her greatest enemy one blow, and to live and die in her service.

1592. Jan. 25. Note by Robt. Bainbrigge, of Derby, of notorious papists and dangerous recusants in the household of or in great account with Lord Shrewsbury. Thomas Markham, of Kirby Bellars, his chief friend and secret counsellor, whose wife is chief companion to the young countess when she is in Notts, and whom she calls sister. She is, no doubt, a great persuader of weak women to Popery. Sir Chas. Cavendish, his lordship's brother-in-law, is always at his elbow, politic and having great sway with him. His first wife was daughter of Sir Thos. Kitson, and a papist by birth and so continued, and his second wife is thought to be no better. Ratcliffe, of Gray's Inn, is principal intelligencer for London. Booth, his house steward, late senior fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, but noted as a close and subtle Papist. Nicholas Williamson, under-bailiff, and his sister, Widow Mellor, greatly suspected to have seminaries and dangerous people at her house. It was thought that in London my Lord entertained Ant. Fitzherbert, the most noted recusant in Derbyshire, familiar with seminaries and Jesuits, and long a prisoner in Derby Gaol. His lordship has also a book written by one Constable, a kinsman, wherein he makes a reconciliation between the two religions, and which, before the Lord Chancellor's death, he showed to many. Gives these intelligences only for love of the Gospel and the Queen's safety.

1593. Oct. 24. Anthony Atkinson to Cecil. Particulars of other harbourers of priests in Yorkshire, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland. Richard Tailer, of Lonsdale-in-Cartmel, has a boat with which he conveys priests and bad persons to the Isle of Man or Scotland, when any search is made; when searches are made in the Northern Counties, they are either conveyed into caves in the ground or other secret places not possible to be found. Some fly to the Peak in Derbyshire, where Robert Eyre, a justice of the peace, favouring his brother Richard and many of

(5). This letter and the following were written upon hearing of the Spanish Armada having set sail.

his kinsmen, who are recusants, gives warning of any search, and so makes them fly into the mountains, where they are relieved by shepherds, so that that country is a sanctuary for wicked men and is more used of late than ever, owing to Eyre, the justice. He has fellows under the Pope's dispensation, who may do anything to aid the Papists, go to church, be in authority, or obey any command, upon safeguard of life, land, or goods. This is done through policy to prevent the knowledge of the increase of their religion.

1593. Sept. 19. Rich Topcliffe to Lord Burghley : Sends particular brought him from Derbyshire touching Francis Ridcall, the rebel and traitorous priest, late steward to the old Lord and Lady Montague, and what company he met at Buxton since he fled. Ridcall fled from his farm and goods worth £1,000, which were upon land belonging to Lord Montague, to William Bassett's, of Langford, in co. Derby, where he had conference with Mr. Langford, the Papist, and Bassett's cousin-german ; Bassett was examined upon those deep articles, whereof he was advised by his cousin Fitzherbert, upon talk with Gray, the priest, his old schoolmaster ; but he denied talking of her Majesty. Ridcall fled from thence to Buxton, where he met Sir Robert Dormer and his wife, a great dealer in his purchases and weighty matters in Derbyshire, who, leaving his living in Oxfordshire for recusancy, got into a small living of Thos. Markham's, was preferred by him to his Lordship's service, and now carries so great a sway that no man dares encounter him ; he is maintained in a house of his Lordship's, at Sawley, in the heart of the shire—Edw. Broughton, his chief land surveyor, a Papist of Huntingdonshire, — Kedman, M.A., and late student of King's Coll., Camb., one of his secretaries. John Tunstead (6) who has lately and since his father's death, been made bailiff of the High Peak—an office of much credit by reason of the few justices inhabiting the place through its wildness—that he may command all the hundred ; there is no other part of Derbyshire so fraught with recusants and seminaries. There are conjectured to be 300 recusants Tunstead's elder brother is a fugitive and traitor of Anthony Babington's conspiracy ; and Godfrey Foljambe, who married his sister, is another. His younger brother coasts the countries, gives intelligence to Papists beyond seas and land, and lives in the style of a gentleman. An uncle, Humfrey Tunstead, is supposed to be a priest, and travels about secretly. George Bagshaw, of Marsh Green, Chapel Parish, is his under-bailiff.

1593. Oct. 29. Confession of Gray. Lord Wharton told him at Sir George Browne's that Mr. Bassett, of Blore, was charged in Parliament by Mr. Topcliffe, for having maintained him, and Lady Dormer said the same. Has been sundry times to Bassett's house, and once saw Margaret, wife of Thos. Thomson, at her

(6). John Tunsted, of Tunsted, son of Anthony Tunsted, who was for many years bailiff of the Peak Forest.

house, in the Parkside, Langley ; went to see her from her having lately come out of Derby gaol, where her husband still remained prisoner for recusancy, never said more there ; said it at Mr. Langford's house, at Langford, Derbyshire, when Mrs. Langford, his wife, Dyonisius Loache, a resident, and Lady Gerard, of Etwall, were present. Never received money from Mr. Wm. Bassett, of Blore, but once, which was after he had been taken in Wales.

1603. July 13. Grant to Chas. Paget, and his heirs, of the Manor of Weston, and others, co. Derby.

1604. March 23. Grant to Francis Needham, of the parsonage of Duffield, co. Derby, on condition of building a new house.

1607. Dec. 23. Grant to Lawrence Marbury, of the recusancy of Joan Foljambe and Margery Eyre, of Derbyshire.

1608. Dec. 3. Grant to Thos. Marbury, to satisfy the debts of Lawrence Marbury of the benefit of the recusancy of Hen. Lester, Jeffrey Roberts, Humphrey Fox, William Cotton, and Rowland Bartlett, all of Derbyshire.

1609. Feb. 28. Grant to Walter Toderick, of the benefit of the recusancy of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop.

1609. Oct. 25. Earl of Shrewsbury to Salisbury. Will come to Court at Christmas, unless hindered by gout. Beseeches that he may not have an adversary chosen as Sheriff of Derbyshire that year. Incloses list of gentlemen for whom Lord Shrewsbury supposes a Sheriff may be chosen. Recommends Mr. Henry Sacheverel, of Morley, or Sir Geo. Fulwood.

1609. Nov. 14. Earl of Shrewsbury to Salisbury. The Sheriff of Derbyshire is a very honest gentleman. The exception taken against Mr. Hen. Sacheverel for the place were unfounded. Particulars of his property and character. Is coming to Court, and hopes he may have his old lodgings at Whitehall.

1610. July 2. Petition from Sir Peter Bradshaw and others to Salisbury, concerning the stay in assigning an extended lease of their farm in Chinley *alias* Maystonfield, co. Derby, which they purchased.

1610. June 28. Letter to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Justice in Eyre, beyond the Trent, to prohibit the foresters and borderers of the Forest of the Peak from destroying moorfowls and heath pouls.

1611. Sept. 4. Bond of George and Chas. Chambers, of London, under penalty of £400, to assign to Ellis Rothwell their grant of the benefit of the recusancy of Thos. Bagshaw, of the Ridge, in co. Derby.

1611. Sept. 9. Grant to Geo. Chambers of the benefit of the recusancy of Thos. and Hen. Bagshaw, Christ. Rolleston, and divers other recusants in co. Derby.

1615. Mar. 3. Grant to Thos. Dixon and John Williams, Serjeants at Arms, of 2 acres of waste ground, at Castleton, parish of Hope, co. Derby, to erect a cornmill on the river Ashopp.

1623. April 27. Secretary Conway to Sir Richard Harpur : To preserve the game in Derbyshire, and take up a setting dog and send it to the King.

1619. July 12. Grant to Bartholomew Beale, of Gray's Inn, for the benefit of Sir William Harmon, of the moiety of the Manor of Norbury and other lands in Derbyshire.

1620. March 10. Justices of the Peace, co. Derby, to Sir H. Hobart and Sir Edw. Bromley, Justices of Assize. The erection of a magazine for corn in the county is not necessary; the supply grown is insufficient for the people, and no farmers are ruined by the cheapness of corn, as the price would not have fallen but for the supply of foreign rye.

1623. April 25. Tunsted in Peak Forest. Francis Tunsted, (7) game-keeper to Lord Annandale, seeds his Majesty 4 moorhens with eggs in them, and three cocks. Moorfowl are so decayed that none will be left unless there be a proclamation and restraining for three years all shooting of them north of the Trent. Request the King's letters to Sir Richard Harpur, J.P. for Derbyshire, to assist him in taking an excellent setting dog belonging to two mean gentlemen in the county.

1623. June 13. Secretary Conway to the Justices of Derbyshire. The King is displeased that his orders to Francis Tunsted for preservation of the game, by taking up setting dogs and nets have not produced better effects. They are to enforce the laws for the game, and assist Tunsted in the punishment of offenders. If any gentlemen are guilty on these points, one of the Secretaries of State is to be informed, and the King will personally reprove the offender, and would be glad to be informed of the faulty persons and the best remedies to be adopted. His Majesty will also be much gratified if the gentlemen will forbear hawking for a year or so as to replenish it.

1620. May 24. Sir John Bentley to Council. Gives particulars of the failure of an attempt to arrest a messenger who brought letters to Godfrey Poole, of Highedge, co. Derby., and to John Browning's wife, resident with Poole, who chiefly supports her and her husband. Violent conduct of Poole in resisting the arrest of Mrs. B.

1620. July 7. Examination of Francis Parker, of Ticknall, co. Derbyshire. James Brinsley, a recusant told him religion would alter if the match went forward; did not say he expected to see mass in Ticknall Church; has suggested that there might be a Protestant priest at one end and a Papist at the other. Spoke disrespectfully of Sir John Harpur, but not of the King, unless it were in drink; and did not prophesy wars, and that the Irish would rise against him.

1622. July 19. Grant to Francis Foljambe, of Walton, co. Derby., of the dignity of a baronet.

1626. Nov. 32. Grant to Francis Tunsted for preservation of the King's game of mooreocks, moorhens, and moorpoults, in co. Derby, and other parts north of Trent.

(7). Francis Tunsted, brother of John Tunsted, last-mentioned. He was the King's gamekeeper in the Forest.

1627. Sept. 14. Petition of the inhabitants of Derby to the Council. Some able persons of the younger sort are willing for exercise sake, to avoid resort to taverns, to furnish themselves with arms, and bestow their time in training. Pray for directions to the bailiffs of the town to license them to do so.

1626. Sept. 15. Commission for the loan, (8) co. Derby, to the Council. Justify their conduct in connection with the levy of the intended voluntary gift. "Every man in particular" refused in several hundreds, and in others they thrust upon the justices their denials with "great and joint noise." They added to their denial these words, "but by way of Parliament." The justices did not give their money before the people were solicited, because few of them assembled and those not disposed to give. There were not forty givers in the whole county.

1627. Aug. 23. Commission to William Earl of Derbyshire, William Viscount Mansfield, Sir Richard Harpur, Sir Francis Coke, Christopher Fullwood, Nicholas Browne, and Edward Revell, to treat with the miners in co. Derby, for the sale of their ore to the King at a certain price, in order that the silver might be extracted therefrom.

1631. May. Sir George Burdett to Francis Bradshaw, Sheriff of Derbyshire. His endeavours have been earnest in the discharge of his duty respecting bringing down the price of corn, inclosures, and binding apprentices; but his proceedings have been of no effect by reason there is no Justice of the Peace in the Division of Reppingdon and Gresley that can attend that service. Sir John Ferrers pleads age, Sir George Gresley is in suits of law, Sir William Kniveton is old and infirm.

1631. Dec. 1. Grant of arms by Richard St. George Clarendon to Capt. David Kirke, eldest son of Gervase Kirke, of London, merchant, son of Thurston Kirke, of Greenhill, in parish of Norton, son of Arnold Kirke, of Whitehough, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, in the co. of Derby. Capt. David Kirke, with his brothers Lewis, Thomas, John and James, having captured M. de Rochmont, a French Admiral, and brought him into England; and having also taken Canada in America, this grant confirms their paternal coat (per fesse *or* and *gules*, a lozenge counter-charged), with the addition of the arms of M. de Rochmont slightly varied.

1633. Sept. 6. Articles examined by the Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical against Robert Revell, Vicar of Dronfield, co. Derby. 1. That Richard Taylor being converted before his ordinary for fornication and enjoined public penance, Revell received of Taylor 5s. or 3s. for a bribe, and subscribed a certificate of the penance,

(8). Charles I. had dissolved his Parliament and determined to extort money by his own authority. To this end Commissioners were appointed in every county, who were to exact from each individual named in the subsidy book, a sum of money under the name of a loan. This despotic attempt to extort money met with the resistance it deserved, but the names of the refractory were sent up to the King, of whom the rich were summoned to London and heavily fined or imprisoned, the poorer were drafted wholesale into the army and navy.

when in truth it was never performed. 2. That Revell followed his cart through the street without his band, and made hay without his band, like one that lived by husbandry. 3. That a child being named Daniel by the Godfathers and Godmothers, Revell would christen it by no name but George. 4 and 5. That on two occasions, stated severally, Revell was shamefully drunken. 6. That being distempered with drink he drew his rapier and threatened Francis Bullock therewith. 7. That on Ascension Day, 1632, being at home drinking he sent his son to bid the Clerk read the prayers to the Congregation, which he did.

1661. Jan. Grant to James Tunsted,(9) of an annuity of £50 for preserving the game in Derbyshire, and conveying it at convenient times to Court.

1660. Oct. Nicholas Bowden, of Bowden, co. Derby. For a warrant to seize for himself some law books confiscateable as being John Bradshawe's; suffered for his loyalty, "and had a faire studly of lawe books" in the Inner Temple, taken away by Mr. Selden. Inclosing form of warrant to Charles Home, keeper of the storehouse of the Customs of London, to deliver to Nicholas Bowden seven boxes of books, supposed to be the goods of Serjeant Bradshawe.

1665. James Tunsted, the King's servant, to the Council. For redress for contempt offered to his Majesty's warrant appointing him to preserve the game in Derbyshire, and to take up setting dogs, nets, guns, etc., disturbing thereof. On 7th February took a gun from Richard Green, of Ashford, reading him the warrant, but Green said he care'd neither for him nor his warrant, and assembling twenty men took away the gun, and the petitioner narrowly escaped being murdered.

9). James Tunsted, son of the last-mentioned Francis Tunsted. The Tunsted's bore as arms—*Sable*, three falcons reclaimed *argent*. Granted to them no doubt in reference to their position as keepers of the King's game and moorfowls. Falcons were then much used by the gentry in the Peak for hawking.

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BAGNALL, OF BAGNALL, Co. STAFFORD, WALES, IRELAND, &c.

AUTHORITIES:

Hart. MSS. 2043, 4269;
Notes and Queries; C. D.
S. P., &c.

William Bagenhall, *scilicet* Bagenhall, Bagnall, = , dau. of , Baron of Navan, of Castorne; living 1460.

Ralph Bagenhall, of Enden, near Leek. = Eleanor (Elizth?) dau. of Ralph (Robt. I) Sadler, of Nampwich.

John Bagenhall, of Newcastle-under-Lyme, = Elioner, dau. of Thomas Whittingham, Mayor, annis 1519, '23, '26, '31, '3. Ellen = Ralph Wright, of Mottram-St. Andrew, co. Cheshire.

Sir Raufe Bagnall, M.P. co. Staff = Elizabeth, 3rd dau. Robert 1st Elizth, Sheriff 1559, M.P. for Newcastle-under-Lyme, 5th Eliz., 1563; living 1576.

Sir Samuell Bagnall, = , dau. of — knighted at Cadis, 1596; Marshall of Ireland, 1602.

Captain Ralph Bagnall; living 15 March, 1629.

Frances Bagnall, ux. of Sir Christopher Plocknett, of Dunfalgughon, in Ireland.

John Lovatt, of Trentham.

=

Sir Nicholas Bagnall, = Eleanor, dau. and co-heiress of Sir Edward Griffith, of Penthrin, in Wales, ob. A.D. 1573.

Mary Bagnall, ux. of Roger Brereton.

Margaret, ux. of George Bartram, of Barlaston.

=

1. Katharine, = Dudley Bagnall, = Mabell, dau. Nangle, da. of Baron of Navan, in Ireland.

2. George fitzgerard, of Trograham, ux. 2.

1. Nicholas. Ralph. George. a dau.

Sir Henry Bagnall, = Elioner, dau. Sir 3. Ambrose, Isabell, ux. to Edward Anne Bagnall, Ursula, ux. to Audley 6th dau.

of Stoke, co. Staff, & of Norley-castle, 2nd son and heir, John Edward. Kinaston, of Oteley, co. Salop, Knight.

of Rock Savage, co. Rock Savage, co. Cest. son and heir to yth Lord Chaunsey, of Ireland.

Arthur Bagnall, = Matilda, *scilicet* Magdal, 2. Gryffyth. Sir Robert = Ellin Bagnall, = Thomas Nedham, of Pool-end, co. Derb.

eld. son & heir. e. d. & c-h. of Sir Rich. Trevor, of Trevalin.

3. John Bagnall, Salisbury, of Redg.

Mary = Thomas Blodwell, de co. Cern.

Elizth. Ann. = Robert Lewis Bayley, (a qua D.D., Bishop of Bangor, A.D. 1616.

of An-glosey.)

Nicholas Bagnall, = the Lady Anna-Charlotte, dau. of Newry, & Plas Newydd, ob. A.D. 1712.

Nicholas Bagnall, nat. 31 Dec. 1687; overlaid by his nurse, 7 March, 1688; sep. S. Nicholas Chapel, in Westminster Abbey.

BAGNALL, OF BAGNALL, &c., Co. STAFFORD.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

THE Bagenhalts, commonly called Bagnols, says worthy old Fuller, were formerly a "family of such remark in this county, that before the reign of King Henry the Eighth, there scarce passed an ancient piece of evidence which is not attested by one of that name. But see the uncertainty of all humane things, it afterwards suncke down," to use my author's language, "into a Plebeian condition. But the sparks of their gentle bloud, though covered for a time under a mean estate, have since blazed again with their own worth and valour, when Ralphe and Nicholas, sons to John Bagnol, of Newcastle, in this county, were both knighted for their good service, the one in Mustleborough-fight (August, 1546), the other in Ireland. Yea, as if their courage had been hereditary, their sons Samuel and Henry were, for their martial merit, advanced to the same degree."

Edward the Sixth, by letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, 7th July, 1552, granted to his "well-belovyd sarvaunte syr Rauffe Bagenalle, knyghte," the manors of Leeke-Frith, the granges of Westwood and Woodcroft, tythes praedial, heriots, free warrens, fairs, markets, &c.; and the abbey of Dieulacresse with a part of its belongings and endowments. Queen Elizabeth subsequently, on the 19th Feb., 1559, gave him the rectorial tythes of the parish of Leek, which he very shortly disposed of to the various landowners.

This Sir Ralph was a great warrior and statesman in his day, and is mentioned in history with much commendation as "that honest sir Ralph Bagnall," and as having in his place in Parliament violently opposed Queen Mary and Cardinal Pole in their attempt to restore the Pope's supremacy in England:—"Anno 1555—Soe they all kneeled down and receyved itt (the Pope's blessing), all save one, Syr Raulf Bagnall, who sayd he was sworne the contrary to king Henry the eight, which was a worthy prince and labourid 25 yeres before he could abolish him, and to say that I will nowe agree to itt, I will not." *

Mr. John Gongh Nicholls thinks, however, that he was more probably a "reckless, dissolute courtier, who chose to adopt the Protestant party; and having but little to lose, did not stop short, from any scruples of sobriety or caution, in doing or saying whatever the impulse of the moment dictated." †

Underhill classes him with the gamblers and "ruffling roysters" of bluff old Hal's reign. His name occurs as one of the defenders in the jousts holden on the morrow of King Edward's coronation, 21 Feb., 1546.⁷

His prosperity was not of long duration:—"Delacresse was given to the Bagnals, which, like a mushroom, rose on a sudden, and vanished as soon in the first generation," writes Sir Simon Degge in 1662, to

* See John Foxe's, the Martyrologist, MSS.

† Narrative of the Reformation (Camden Society), 1859, pp. 158—200.

Mr. Digby, of Sandon. "Good fellow-like," as Erdeswicke more charitably puts it, "Sir Raufe dispersed it *et dedit pauperibus*; for he sold it to the tenants, for the most part to every man his own, at so reasonable a rate, that they were well able to perform the purchase thereof; and spent the money he received, gentlemanlike, leaving his son, Sir Samuel Bagenhall, now lately knighted at Cales, (Cadiz, 15 Sept., 1596, where he received 8 wounds) to advance himself by his valour, as he before had done." Tradition still points out the *Surey* pavement as the sure-way by which the Leek mendicants of old might travel to his house for relief; and popular belief yet runs that when he had become poor, Queen Bess assured him if abbeys and granges would not serve his turn, he should as a last resource have the full run of her kitchen. Among the State-papers is to be found a petition, dated 1558, addressed to the Privy Council, stating that he was compelled to seek refuge in France, for having denied the receiving of the Pope in Queen Mary's first parliament. His losses. Prays for grant of £50 lands in fee-farm.

Of sterner stuff was his brother Sir Nicholas, whom we find writing to my lords justices, in 1567, that "Turlough Lynagh has promised to go against the Scots. He is a great suitor to marry Bagenall's wife's sister. Offers that she shall have 20 Englishmen and 6 gentlewomen to wait on her. *Bagnall would rather see her burned!*"

Dean Stanley, in his lately published *Memorials of Westminster Abbey*, thus passes over the last direct male representative of an ancient line which counted not less than three knights-marshal and lords-deputy of Ireland:—"In that same year too (1688), a few months before, another still more insignificant life—Nicholas Bagnall, 'an infant of two months old, by his nurse unfortunately overlaid'—has his own little urn amongst the Cecils and Percys in S. Nicholas' Chapel."

(Sir Ralph's seal, attached to old conveyances and other deeds, bears, per saltire *or* and *ermine*, a lion rampant *azure*. Crest—an antelope *séjant argent*, ducally gorged *or*. Motto—*Seur et loyal*. But in Cotton MS., Claudius, C. 3, his arms are given as—*Sable*, within an orle of martlets *argent*, an inescutcheon *ermine*, charged with a leopard's-face *gules*. Crest—On a wreath *or* and *sable*, a dragon's-head erased *gules*, charged with two bars *or*).

On Plate XII. is given a Pedigree of this family, any additions to, or continuations of, which, from the readers of the "RELIQUARY," will be most acceptable.

Thornbridge, Bakewell.

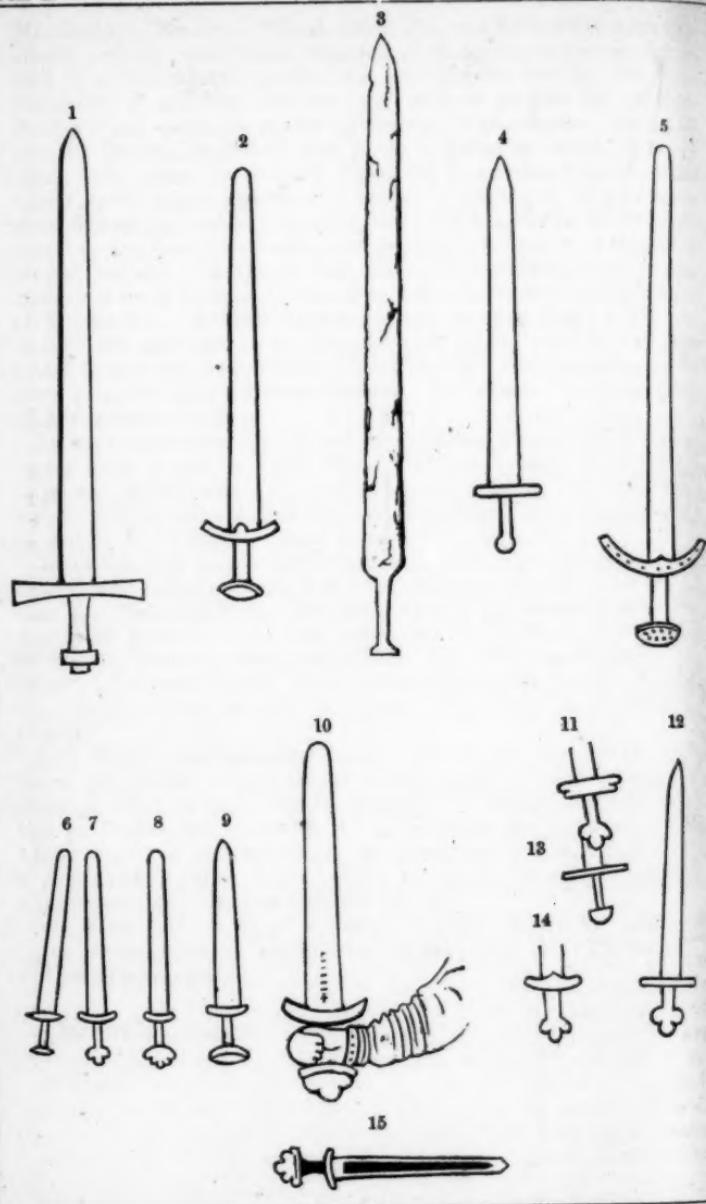
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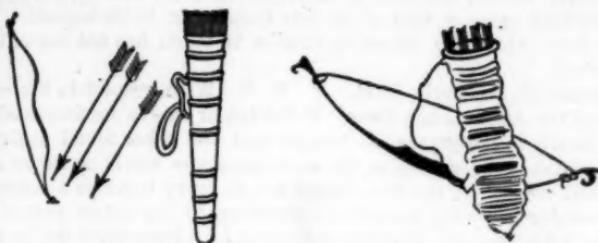
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ANGLO-SAXON WEAPONS,
SWORDS.



MEDIEVAL ARMS AND ARMOUR.

BY JOHN HEWITT, ESQ.

LATE ANGLO-SAXON WEAPONS.

As investigators multiply, and examples accumulate, and knowledge extends, it becomes from time to time necessary to divide the old classes into two or more sections. Thus the geologists have split their Cambrian into Upper and Lower; their Silurian has undergone a similar bifurcation; and the Laurentian, as years roll on, may look to be equally disestablished. In archaeology the same remodelling has taken place. We have now our First Stone Period, and our Second Stone Period; a new stratum (the Late-Keltic) has been intercalated between the Old-British and the Saxon layers, interstratifying with the Roman. Scandinavian antiquaries reckon by a new Rule of Tree; they have their fir period, their oak period, and their beech period.

Similarly, in the armament of early races, we are obliged to "raise new headings" as we extend our investigations. Anglo-Saxondom has to be divided into early and late; to wit, the Saxondom of the graves, Pagan for the most part as regards the "finds" in them, and the Saxondom of the book-pictures of the tenth and eleventh centuries, a time of Christian faith and civilization. The examples we now offer from various manuscripts are of the latter period. But for comparison, we here give the figure of a soldier of the time of Charlemagne, and an iron sword from a Pagan-Saxon grave. The soldier (Plate XIV. fig. 4), is from a manuscript in the Imperial Library at Paris; a Prudentius, of about 800. It will be at once seen that the costume is emphatically late Roman—let us call it (if the architects will permit us), Romanesque. The spear is of the kind (lozenge-headed) found in the graves, and the shield with its umbo is of the pure Derbyshire type. The sword (Plate XIII. fig. 3), a real one, is from the collection of the late Mr. Rolfe, and was found at Ozengall in the Isle of Thanet; it is of the ordinary form found in Anglo-Saxon interments. These swords are generally a little under three feet long, about two inches wide, double-edged, have had handles of wood, sheaths of wood covered with leather,* and appear to have been without cross-guard.

* The ornamented sheath of such a sword, with the sword itself, is represented in Mr. Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, page 69. See also "RELIQUARY," Vol. V., p. 185, and Vol. IX., p. 180.

On this curious question of cross-guards, I am enabled to furnish an excellent opinion, that of my late friend, Mr. Rolfe himself. The letter from which the following extract is taken has not before been published.

"Sandwich, 17 April, 1854. * * * With respect to the cross-piece of the Anglo-Saxon Sword, if the ten or twelve specimens of my own, found in the graves at Ozengel, and one other found at Gilton, may be taken as examples, the cross-piece was rarely or never used. The haft or grip of the first-named has in every instance a portion of the wooden covering remaining, reaching to the upper part of the blade; where not the slightest indication of a cross-piece can be seen. The sword from Gilton, and another found at Coombe, answer to this description." In another letter he says: "One of my swords shews the wood of the handle, and that of the interior of the scabbard adhering to the blade, at the distance described by these two lines, — a space much narrower than would be required for a cross-piece, intended to resist the heavy blows of warlike weapons."

Compare, for these early Saxon swords, Mr. Wylie's "Fairford Graves," Mr. Neville's "Saxon Obsequies," Mr. Akerman's Paper in "Archæologia," vol. 38, and the third vol. of Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua," also "RELIQUARY," Vol. V., p. 165, and Vol. IX., p. 180.

We now give (Plate XIII.) a series of Swords of the later Anglo-Saxon time. Fig. 4, and the group of figs. 11 to 14, are from Claudio, B. 4, in British Museum, a MS. of the tenth century. Figs. 2 and 5 are from Tiberius, C. 6, of the same period. Fig. 10 is from Tiberius, B. 5, and of the tenth century. Figs. 6 to 9 are from Cleopatra, C. 8; a codex of the eleventh century. No. 14 is from the Tenison Prudentius, now in the British Museum; early eleventh century. Fig. 1 is the sword of the Emperor Henry II., 1024, from a missal at Munich, engraved in Hefner's Costume-Book, Part I. The blades of all these are of iron, the mountings in some cases gold-colour. Guards are found with all of them; the pommels are round, hemispherical, or trefoiled. The blades terminate in a point or a rounded edge; this last being, no doubt, the "gladius sine mucrone" mentioned by Tacitus. Real swords of this period are almost unknown; for it was no longer the custom to bury with the warrior his weapons, his shield and his horse. The swords were handed down from generation to generation, dying out in process of time, like a bed of *öolite*, or a breed of *ornithorynchus*.

Of Spears we offer seventeen examples on Plate XIV.; nine, group 1, from the Tenison Prudentius, and eight, group 2, from Claudio, B. 4. The forms must be taken *cum grano salis*, but practically they indicate a high degree of ornamentation. The heads were of iron, the staves probably (as in earlier times) of ash. The other two implements given are exceptional. The first is a standard from the Tenison Prudentius;* the second, carried on a long staff, is the Anglo-Saxon bill, from an Anglo-Saxon Benedictional, in the Library of Rouen.

* Compare the standard on Plate XII. of Stothard's Bayeux Tapestry.

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ANGLO-SAXON WEAPONS,

SPEARS, BATTLE-AXES, SHIELDS, ETC.

The last-named MS. furnishes us also with fig. 1 of our group of Battle-axes. Fig. 7 is from Cleopatra, C. 8; the double-axes, figs. 7 and 8, are from Harl. MS. 603, all of the eleventh century.

The Bows, Arrows, and Quivers, engraved at the head of this article, are—group 1, a bow, three arrows, and a quiver, from Cleopatra, C. 8; group 2 from the Tenison codex. Real bows of pre-Norman date were found in the graves at Oberflacht, and are figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. 36, plate 13. These are, indeed, of the ninth century, but too valuable to be passed by for an odd hundred years or so. Mr. Wright has well remarked, on the vexed question of Anglo-Saxon archery, that “the names Bow (*boga*), and Arrow (*arewe*), by which these articles have always been known, are taken directly from the Anglo-Saxon language; whereas, if the practice of Archery had been introduced by the Normans, it is probable we should have called them *arcæ* and *fletches*.” (*Art Journal*, March, 1852; and see the remainder of his essay on this curious subject).

Of the Shields (Plate XIII.), Nos. 10 and 11 are from Claudio, B. 4; 12 to 15 from Cleopatra, C. 8; fig. 17 from the Tenison Prudential; and the last from Additional MS. in the British Museum, No. 18,043. These examples closely resemble the shields from the graves, and were probably made of the same materials, viz.—lime-wood, with braces and bosses of metal. Similar are seen in the Bayeux Tapestry and many other monuments of the eleventh century. The shield was at all times a very important item in the equipment of the common soldiery, unfurnished as they were with body-armour. We had “Targe-tiers” in England as late as the 16th century. See the figures in the Funeral Procession of Sir Philip Sydney (“Ancient Armour,” vol. 3, page 686). The French had them in 1621, at the siege of St. Jean D’Angeli; and the Scotch Highlanders carried them in 1745.

We cannot advert to the engravings mentioned above, of figures in the Sydney Pageant, without a deep sense of the loss we have all sustained by the death of the talented artist who produced them. Archæology must long lament the absence in its archives of the familiar name of ORLANDO JEWITT. No one has done so much for the science in all its branches, and it was a happy resolve that led our friend to choose this line of art. No one better combined accuracy of detail with breadth of composition. The large use he made of shadows left in block give to his engravings extraordinary brilliancy. In rendering “texture” he was unrivalled; a fragment of old iron, or the time-worn crocket of a gothic tower became, under his hand, imbued with reality. When he pictured the whole breadth of church or castle, it was like looking upon the actual scene under a joyous gush of summer sunshine. It was the happiness of the writer to enjoy the friendship of Mr. Jewitt for a great number of years, and it may be permitted him to record, that in the private character of this gentleman, and under his own roof, excellencies were revealed well worthy to match with his public and artistic reputation. Fortunately his end was free from any lengthened suffering. He was seized with paralysis while sitting quietly in his little room in North London, and never spoke again till his demise, at the end of three days.

THE FAMILY OF NADAULD.

BY THOMAS BRUSHFIELD, J.P.

In that period of the world's history, when, through the weakness of a prince, the ruling power of France was in the hands of priests, and when the revocation of an edict, known as the Edict of Nantes (that great charter under which freedom was enjoyed by all classes of religious professors), opened the door to persecution for conscience sake ; affording to the advocates of the state-creed the opportunity of putting into practice savage and heartrending cruelties against every person who had the courage to differ from their theology in matters of faith. Yes ! in that dark and awful, never-to-be-forgotten year, 1685, when for that *deadly sin* against priestly domination, of worshiping God in accordance with their heart's convictions, men, women, and children were literally hunted like wild animals, gagged, imprisoned, tortured, and put to death, in a manner most repugnant to our feelings ; when many of the best and noblest families in that country found themselves without home or shelter, having had their homes made desolate, their estates confiscated, and been deprived of every mark of honour, and every claim of citizenship to which they were justly entitled, were left to fly from their native land, and to become exiles and refugees on some distant shore, it was that Henry Nadauld, one of those heroic men, who, by the will of a kind Providence, occasionally bless the world—stood unmoved by the "priests' dogmatic roar," and remained steadfast and unchanged in that soul-troubling time. Shorn of all his worldly possessions except his own sound true heart, he fled from his native land, and in the dress of a fisherman, in a fisherman's boat, after a voyage full of difficulties and dangers, landed with his little son in England, and after some wanderings on her free shores among strangers, ultimately became located at Ashford-in-the-Water. Some valuables concealed in the dress of his little boy, was all that remained to him of his once great possessions. Soon after settling in Ashford, Henry Nadauld, the Huguenot, obtained employment at the Palace of the Peak, Chatsworth ; as is evident from a note in the history of Chesterfield, in the following words, " Monsieur Nadauld executed the ornaments of the great frieze for the front ; he was paid in 1703, £114 for the ornaments of the great frieze, friezes over the door, cyphers, coronets, &c. He carved also twenty-two heads for the galleries in the inner courts, for which, and for six vases, he was paid £107 10s. In 1704 he was paid £112 16s. for similar work."

From statements preserved in the family, and which I frequently heard expressed, it appears that Henry Nadauld had made sculpture, carving, &c., a study and a source of amusement during his early years in France ; this knowledge proved of great importance to him in his exile, and from the known fact that he possessed considerable property in Ashford, it is evident that his efforts were blest with success, and that after the storms and cruelties of persecution which he

had passed through, in consequence of his fidelity to his heart's convictions, he found a haven of rest, a peaceful refuge, a happy home among the Derbyshire hills, and lived there in the full enjoyment of those blessings which reward the good and pure in heart. Surely such a bright example of fidelity and true nobility as was found in this man deserves to be preserved from oblivion, and to have a place assigned to it among the world's worthies. He lived to a good old age, and was buried in the old Presbyterian Chapel, in the Cliff-end, at Ashford, where a plain stone covers his remains, containing the following inscription :—

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
HENRY NADAULD,
CARVER,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
JULY 3RD, 1723,
AGED 70 YEARS.

A Funeral Sermon was delivered on the occasion of his death, in July, 1723, by the Reverend *John Ashe*, in the chapel where he was buried, who after speaking of death and the Christian's hope, continued his discourse thus :—

"With these words let us comfort ourselves concerning our deceased Friend and Brother, whose remains were according to his Appointment very lately interred in this place, where, in his Health he had frequently attended the solemnities of Divine Worship.

"He was a native of France, from whence by a cruel persecution he was driven with many Thousands, who wisely chose to seek their Bread in strange countries rather than defile their consciences with the Idolatries and superstitions of the Romish Synagogue ; and Christian Charity obliges us to believe he has found that gracious declaration of our Redeemer verified : '*Verily, I say unto you, that there is no man who hath left House or Brethren, or Sisters, or Father or Mother, or Wife and Children for my sake and the Gospel's* (for the profession of the true Religion), *but he shall receive an Hundred-fold now in this time, &c.* (in the greatest calamities he shall have such comfort and satisfaction in his own mind, such love and assistance from all good men, and such peace and joy by the continual influence of the Spirit of God, as will, even in this world, be an hundred times better to him than all the things he is called upon to part with), *and in the world to come eternal life.*' The God whom this good man served with such zeal and integrity provided plentifully for him, and graciously supported and refreshed him in this land of his pilgrimage, till, worn out by a complication of maladies which afflicted him many years, he came to his grave in a full age like a shock of corn cometh in in his season. How many things there were in him that deserved commendation, I shall leave it to you to recollect, rather than particularly mention them."

Henry Nadauld was my maternal Great-Great-Grandfather, and to the time of my Grandfather, the feeling which he inherited, and which was a settled principle among families of distinction in France,

not to engage in commercial pursuits, was strictly observed ; I have heard my mother say what pain was felt by her family when one of her brothers became a watchmaker !—Sterne's Story of the Sword is a perfect illustration of the case.

The whole of the descendants of the refugee, with but few exceptions, lie in their peaceful graves in Ashford churchyard, but the name is now almost extinct. There are gravestones in Ashford churchyard to the following :—

Sacred to the memory of Peter Nadauld, late of Ashford, Surgeon, who departed this life the 27th of July, 1738, aged 53 years.

Also Margaret, his wife, who departed this life the 11th of April, 1780, aged 91 years. Also Richard and Elizabeth, son and daughter of the above Peter and Margaret Nadauld ;

Richard departed this life the 13th of September, 1786, aged 56 years,

Elizabeth departed this life the 23rd of October, 1794, aged 70 years.

Of the Rev. Thomas Nadauld, son of Peter and Margaret Nadauld, late of Kilburn, in this County, who departed this life the 9th of November, 1807, aged 80 years.

Also of Elizabeth, wife of the aforesaid Rev. Thomas Nadauld, who departed this life November the 13th, 1824, aged 82 years.

Sacred to the memory of Richard, son of Thomas and Elizabeth Nadauld, of Kilburn, who died 23rd February, 1833, aged 67 years.

Also of Margaret, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth Nadauld, and sister to the above Richard Nadauld, who died September 20th, 1843, aged 73 years.

And of Ann (my mother), third daughter of the Rev. Thomas Nadauld, of Kilburn, who died November 26, 1855, in her 84th year.

My Grandfather, Thomas Nadauld, was a Church of England clergyman, he was for many years Incumbent of Belper and Turn ditch. The family associated with the principal families in the neighbourhood. The late Lord Denman acknowledged a relationship with them, and on more than one occasion expressed to a friend of my mother's the great kindness his ancestors had received from the Nadauld's.

In 1755, Rev. Thomas Nadauld became Incumbent of Great Longstone. *See Registers.*

" 1755, Thomas Nadauld, curatus."

In 1807, Rev. Thomas Nadauld became Incumbent of Ashford-in-the-Water. *See Registers.*

" 1807, Nov. 13, Rev. Thomas Nadauld."

Such is the brief record of this brave and noble man—and of his descendants.

Failing to find any fact worthy of special note connected with my *paternity*, I had long reconciled myself to the conclusion that

" My ignoble blood—
Had pass'd through villains ever since the flood ;"

and as nothing out of the ordinary course of the common phase of everyday life could be said about it, I have been silent on the subject; but in the enquiry into the facts connected with my *maternal* ancestry, I find myself linked in ties of propinquity with Henry Nadauld, the Huguenot, and am justly proud of that connection.

Original Documents.

As ancient charters not only supply unknown or missing links to the genealogist, and information to the local historian, but are also often of some general interest, I have made the following transcripts.

The first is from a deed without date in my own possession. The other two are from documents now in the possession of A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, Esq., M.P., a descendant, maternally, of the parties therein-named, and the present owner of the romantic, and to the disciples of Isaac Walton well-known, estate of Beresford Hall, in Alstonefield, co. Stafford.

J. EDWIN-COLE.

1. Universis Christi fidibus ad quos presens scriptum pervererit Robertus Mavairneye de Coniston salutem in domino semipaternam noveritis me concessisse et in perpetuum de me et heredibus meis quietum clamasse Henrico filio meo clericu et heredibus suis et suis assignatis totum jus et clameum quod habui vel habere potui in duobis messuagiiis et in una virgata terre cum universis suis pertinentiis in Coniston pro quadraginta solidis sterelingorum quos michi pacavit pro manibus. Habendum et tenendum sibi et heredibus suis et suis assignatis libere quiete et solute in perpetuum abeque universa clamatio seu calumpnia mei et heredum meorum. Ita videlicet quod nec ego dictus Robertus nec heredes mei nec aliquis alius pro me vel per me vel per heredes meos in dictis duobus messuagiiis et in predicta virgata terra cum universis suis pertinentiis aliquem juris clameum decetero debemus aliquo modo aliquo ne casu exigere vel calumpniare in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo roboravi authenticus. His testibus fratre Arnulpho de la Roche tunc preceptorre de Belexile, fratre Willielmo de Wendale, fratre Ada de Stodley, Henrico de Templo, Galfrido de Coniston, Henrico de Saraseno, Rogero Saraseno de Gakerston, Roberto de la Hale de Bildiston, Ricardo Gery de eadem, Willilmo Fabro de eadem, Thoma Saraseno et aliis.

In dorso. pro Robt' Mavairneys Henric' filio suo.

2. Sciant presentes et futuri quod nos Willielmus Mabby de Longford in comitatu Derbey et Johanna uxor ejus dedimus concessimus et hac presenti ca'ta nostrâ confirmavimus Johanni de Beresford et Beresford omnia Terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis que habemus infra feodum de Warslowe in comitatu Stafforid que habuimus ex dono et feofamento Johannis Stele de Warslowe habenda et tenenda omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum suis pertinentiis prefato Johanni heredibus et suis assignatis libere quiete bene et in pace de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia eis inde debita et de jure consuetudinis et nos vero predicti Willielmus & Johanna et heredes nostri omnia predicta terras et tenementa cum pertinentiis prefato Johanni heredibus et suis assignatis contra omnes gentes warrantabimus et ubique defendemus in perpetuum in cuius rei testimonium presentibus sigilla nostra apposuimus His testibus Beardo de Beresford de Asheholme Johanne Martyn de Batdon [hodie Butterton] Nicholas de Schene de Schene et aliis.—Datum apud Warslowe quarto die Martii anno regni Regis Henrici VIth post conquestum Anglie nono. [1481.]

On the scrap of parchment to which the seal is affixed, these words may be deciphered:—“hac indentur constat quod Johannes de la Pole de Hertyngton con- [casit] “Johanni de Sterndale de Sterndale” [manerium de] “Buckstones cum tenementis in Buckstone cum omnibus terris et pertinentiis.”

3. Alstansfeld.

Ad curiam tentam ibidem die mercurii in Septimana Pentecoste Anno Regis Henrici VIth XXVIth venit Johannes filius Johannis Beresford et cepit de domino in eis unum messuagium cum omnibus suis pertinentiis vocatum Daykenestall nuper in tenurâ Willelmi Shune tenendum secundum ordinem consuetudinis manerii de Fryth ad totam vitam suam. Ita quod post ejus dececum dicta messuagium et terre cum suis pertinentiis integre remaneant Willelmo fratri suo tenenda secundum ordinem consuetudinis manerii de Fryth ad terminam vite sue. Ita quod post ejus mortem dicta messuagium et terre cum suis pertinentiis integre remaneant Henrico fratri ejusdem Willelmi tenenda secundum ordinem consuetudinis manerii de Fryth ad terminam vite sue et dant domino in eis pro istis statis habendis XIIIth. In cuius rei testimonium Johannes Harryson locum tenens seneschalli ibidem huic copie sigillum suum apposuit data ut supra. [1448.]

"Coniston," which occurs in No. 1, appears to be an old spelling of Congeston in Leicestershire. "Gakerston" is evidently Shakerston, in the same county, where in 1220, according to Nichols' *Leicestershire*, a Matthew Saracenus was the rector, and Oliver Saracenus the patron of the parish church. The same work also makes mention of Henricus Saracenus, who was living there in 1247. Bildistou is now written Billesdon, and it may be also mentioned that the name of Gery was, at the beginning of this century, to be found on a memorial-stone in the churchyard there. The identification of "Belexile" is not so easily settled, though it is probable that it is the place now called Balshall, in the neighbouring county of Warwick; as the Templars had a preceptory there, and there is no mention of their having had one at any other place the orthography of which so nearly approaches that in this deed.

Mr. Greaves, Q.C., whose intimate knowledge of old charters is equal to the profundity of his general legal lore, remarks of No. 2 that it affords a curious and unusual instance, which he does not recollect having met with before, of the reduplication of the prefix "de." This occurs both in the description of the grantee and of two of the witnesses, and the same may also be noticed with regard to "de Sterndale de Sterndale."

The same high authority thinks the scrap on which this last appears must be anterior to 1400, and that the missing word must have been "mancum," in consequence of the following words being "tenementis et terris," which only a manor would include. He further observes, that it affords pregnant evidence of the name of the town of Buxton being really derived from Buckstones, buck-leaps, and not from Badestones, bath-stones, as has been generally supposed.

The copy of Court-roll, he says, differs from the formula ordinarily used, inasmuch as the premises granted are to be held "secundum ordinem consuetudinis manerii," and not "secundum consuetudinem manerii." "In cōi," it is presumed, is a blunder of the clerky scribe for "in cūi," i. e. in curia; although it may indeed be that *in communia* is intended, by way of showing that the grant was made within the jurisdiction of the manor, out of which the steward could not act. "Pro istis statis habendis" is clearly a blunder, and one which an illiterate copier might easily make for "pro tali statu [et ingressu]."

With regard to Buck-leaps, noticed above, it may perhaps be worth noting, as they are now almost passed out of existence and forgotten, that they were contrivances by which to entrap from a forest or chase into a park unwary deer when being chased or fleeing from some imaginary enemy. They were formed by making a wide sloping trench on the inner side of a park fence, which was in this particular spot cut down much lower than on either side. When once over the deer found himself in a pitfall, and of course could not return.

A deer-leap was known to our black-letter lawyers as a saltory, *saltatorium*, or *saltans*, and is described as "Retis vel decipulae venatoris species." Its length was limited; that at Hursley, in Hampshire, was about 18 feet, and that at Bigging, in Northamptonshire, 20 feet.

These peculiar franchises were but sparingly granted by our early English kings by charter, though some few were prescriptive, and others set up by deer stealers without any right; and one of the articles of inquiry in the Court of Swainmote was:—"Item, whether any man have any great close within three miles of the forest, that have any saltories or great gaps, called deer-lops, to receive deer into them when they be in chasing, and when they are in them cannot get out again."

In Dugdale's *Monasticon*, tom. iii., p. 236, it is recorded that King Edward III. granted a license to the Bishop of Coventry to inclose certain woods and parks for himself and his successors in that See, but he was expressly excluded from setting up deer-leaps into them, "dum tamen Saltantia non faciant in eisdem."

These highly coveted and jealously guarded privileges were, as may be readily supposed, frequent sources of contention, irritation, and ill-feeling between neighbours. Such was more particularly the case between the families of Towneley and Habergham, in Yorkshire, and Paget and Wolseley, in Staffordshire. Of the latter it is reported, that when the noble owner of that "Beau-desert," known as Cannock Chase, once complained to Sir Charles Wolsey of the frequent loss of his deer through the leap into Wolseley-park, the proud descendant of many a rude Saxon thane, relying upon a right enjoyed by his ancestors for many centuries, haughtily returned for answer, "Tell the Marquis of Anglesea, that there were buck-leaps into Wolseley-park long before the name of Paget was known in England." On page 191 of Mr. E. P. Shirley's interesting *History of English Deer Parks*, is a sketch of this curious, and it is believed now unique specimen of what was once not an uncommon object in the forests of "Moorie England."

Notes on Books.



THE PEACOCK AT ROWSLEY.*

OUR talented friend, Mr. John Joseph Briggs, the "Naturalist" of the *Field*, and one of our best living authorities on all matters connected with Natural History, has just issued in a collected and complete form, his charming articles on "the Peacock at Rowsley," which originally appeared in the paper whose pages have for so many years been graced by his versatile pen. The "Peacock"—hostelry dear to lovers of the angle, and to tourists in general, as well as to honeymooners in particular—is one of the pleasantest and most agreeable of inns, and is placed in the very centre of one of the most beautiful and interesting districts of Derbyshire; and it was no wonder that our author should "find it his fortune to halt for a short season" there, and should "be so much struck with the quaint character of the house itself, the picturesque nature of the scenery around it, and the many interesting objects, and associations of the district, that he determined to make it the scene of a series of papers" on subjects entirely consonant with its picturesqueness, its "quaintness," and its pictorial associations, and should, later on, again and again revisit it under different aspects and different circumstances. The little book before us—one of the most delicious brochures ever issued—is full of information and full of interesting gossips on every subject, from the May-fly to Chantrey the sculptor; from Tom Moore the poet, to the common toad; and from singing birds, dormice, and ladies' bonnets, to Proverbial Philosophy, celadine, gipiees, and Virgil! and all told with a charm, a piquancy, and a fulness, that reminds one more of Charles Cotton, and "his dear friend Isaac Walton," than anything else that has ever been written.

Mr. Briggs, who is, as all the world knows, a most accomplished naturalist, a poet of no mean order, and an antiquary and topographer of considerable abilities, has in his present little work done really good service to literature, and has reproduced a book which no library should be without. It is not too much to say that it is full of rich gems of thought, elegantly mounted in the most charming of settings.

OUR RURAL CHURCHES.

UNDER this title Mr. Sidney Corner is issuing through Messrs. Groombridge & Sons, whose name alone is a sufficient guarantee for every possible excellence in printing,

* *The Peacock at Rowsley: where Andrew, Alexis, and the Naturalist met; and what came of their visit.* By JOHN JOSEPH BRIGGS, F.R.S.L. London and Derby: Bemrose & Sons. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 70.

in illustrations, and in general style, a series of coloured views of churches from drawings by himself. To these are added notes on the history, architecture, and antiquities of the churches, which appear to be very carefully prepared. Each part—and the work is in large 4to.—contains three coloured plates and twelve pages of letter-press. It is a work worthy of extended patronage, and we shall take another occasion of alluding to it.

ARMS AND ARMOUR.*

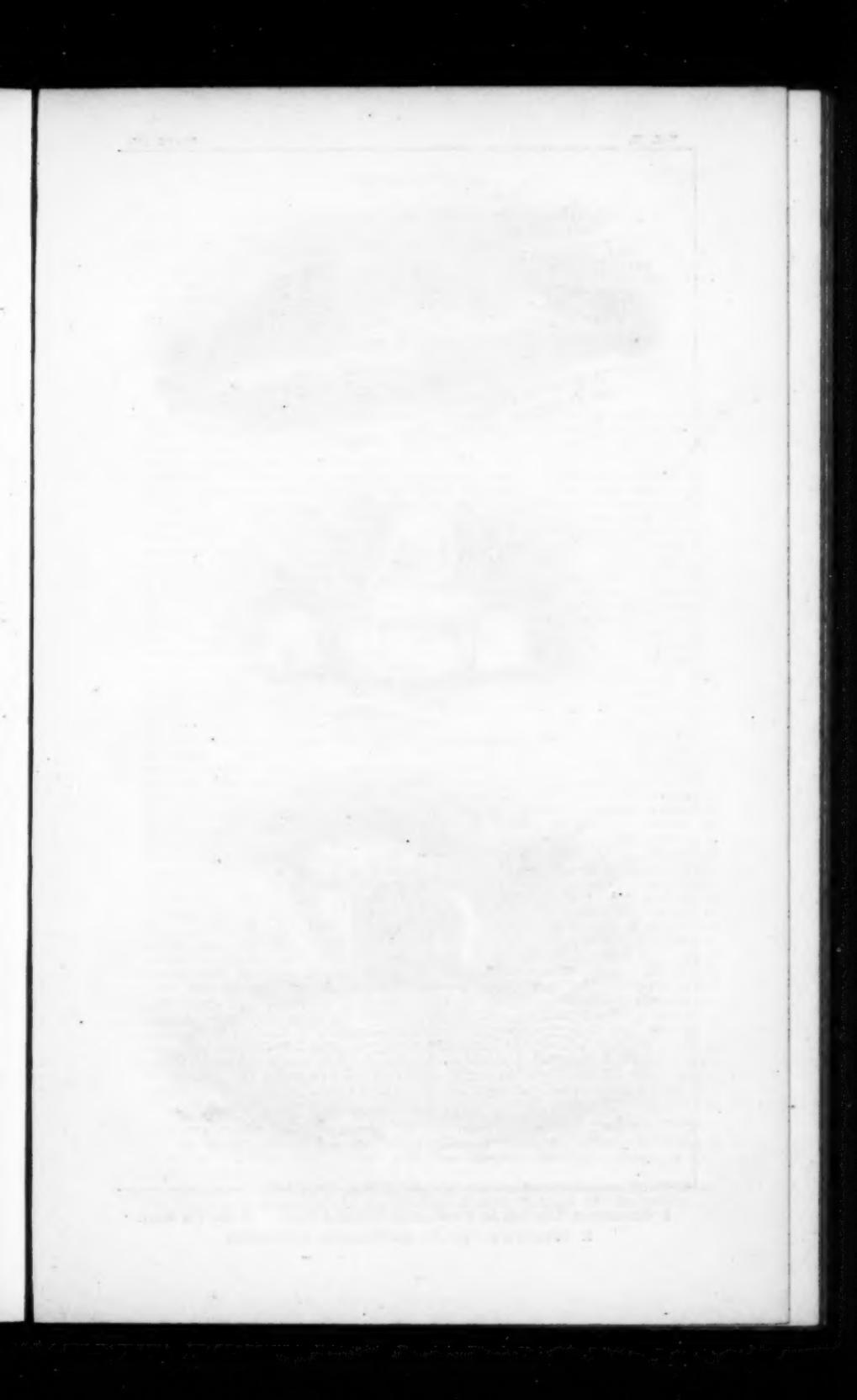
MR. BOUTELL, whose admirable volumes on Heraldry have been favourably noticed in these pages, has just produced the delightful and most appropriate companion volume to his "English Heraldry," published by Messrs. Cassell & Co., now before us. The volume is, in size, in type, in beauty of illustrations, in binding, and in "getting up," exactly on the model of the work we have named, and the two ought, as no doubt they will, to stand side by side on a shelf of every library in the kingdom. Of course in the present volume Mr. Boutell is not responsible for the whole of the text, but the translation of M. Lacombe's work by him is well done, and the additional chapter from his pen, is one of the best in the book. The volume opens with a chapter on the weapons of the stone age (which by the way is the poorest and most incomplete in the work), and then passes on to the arms and armour of the bronze age—the Assyrians, Gauls, Greeks of the heroic ages, Romans, and Etruscans. Then follow chapters on the defensive and offensive arms and armour of the Romans; weapons of the savage races, and on the arms and armour of the Franks; on the arms and armour of the Middle Ages, and of the transition period; on arms and armour in England; and on modern artillery and small arms. The engravings are all beautiful, and most exquisite in their details, and the whole book, as a manual, is one which we very cordially recommend. There is one drawback to it, however, which we cannot but point out, and that is the want of an *index*. This, in a work of the kind is an unpardonable omission, and renders it almost useless. We trust in the next edition this, the only blot in the whole book, will be removed.

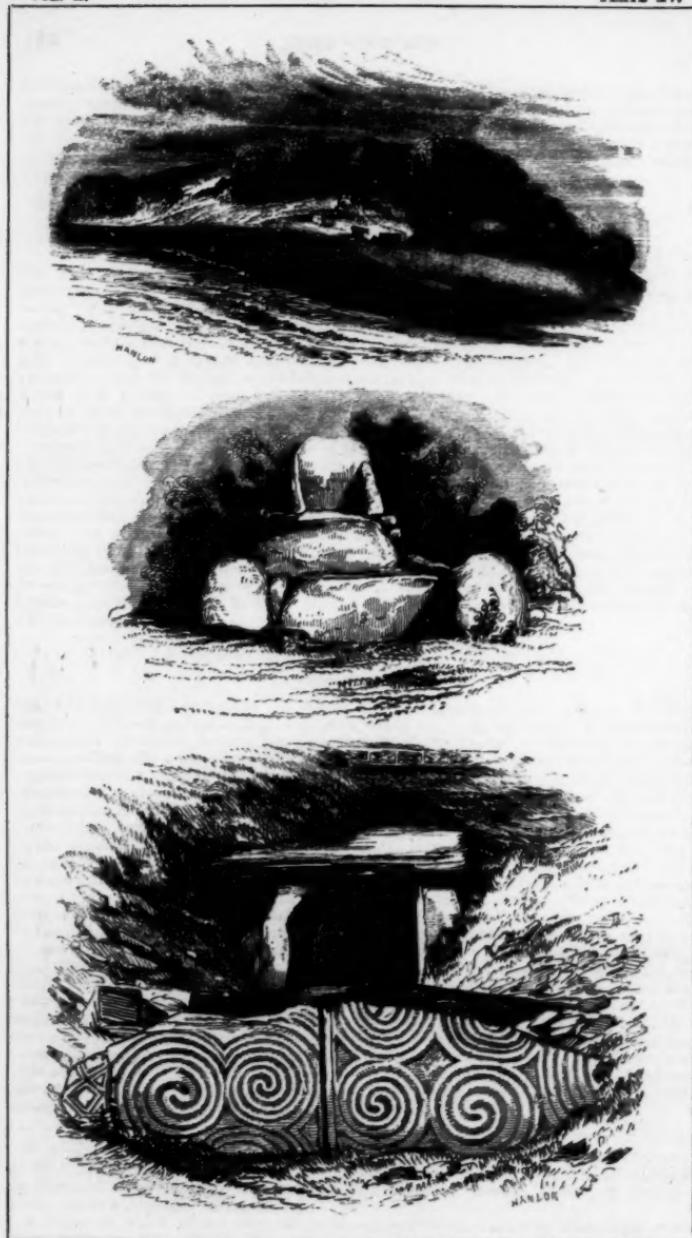
ALTON TOWERS.†

MR. LLEWELLYNN JEWITT has just issued, through Messrs. A. and C. Black, of Edinburgh, an Illustrated Guide Book—the first which has been produced—to the mansion and grounds of Alton Towers, the princely seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, to which he has added notes on Dove Dale, Ashborne, Uttoxeter, and other places in the neighbourhood. Of this Guide Book it would not do in these pages to speak either in commendation or in condemnation. All we shall therefore do is to quote the following from the *Athenaeum* of August 28th, and to add that the whole of the information, every detail, and every scrap of description, etc., given in the book, is original, and is the result of repeated visits made specially, with facilities from the noble Earl, for the purpose. The *Athenaeum* says, "Mr. Jewitt was a safe person to trust with writing an account of Alton Towers and its environs. His illustrations are taken from Pugin and from those in the *Art Journal*, attached to the article on Alton Towers, the first of Mr. S. C. Hall's (and his own) series of the 'Stately Homes of England.' Mr. Jewitt says just enough about everything that comes in his way, and no more, which is the most precious quality of a Guide. He has some good stories, too. Perhaps the best is that of the Bazaar, which was to be held for the benefit of the Monastery, and at which Pugin was told, to his inexpressible horror, that the public would be attracted by the monks holding the stalls! Pugin did not note, till too late, that the story was told to him on the first of April. After all, monks in the stalls at a fancy bazaar, would not be worse than Moore's erotic poems among the prizes of lotteries held in Ireland for the benefit of the nunneries!" Mr. Jewitt's Guide to Alton Towers and its neighbourhood is illustrated with a large number of engravings, and is full of information on every point connected with the Towers, the ancient castle, and the noble families who have owned them.

* *Arms and Armour in Antiquity and the Middle Ages.* Translated from the French of M. Lacombe, with Preface, Notes, and one additional Chapter on Arms and Armour in England. By CHARLES BOUTELL, M.A. London: Cassell, Petter, & Galpin. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 296. Illustrated.

† *Guide to Alton Towers and the surrounding districts, including Dove Dale, Ashborne, Uttoxeter, Ilam, Thor's Cave, etc.* By LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., etc. 1 vol. sq. 8vo., pp. 78. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black, 1869. Illustrated.





1. CHAMBERED TUMULUS AT NEWGRANGE, GENERAL VIEW. 2. DRUIDS' SEAT.
3. ENTRANCE TO PASSAGE AND CHAMBER, NEWGRANGE.

LIFE AND TIMES OF EDWARD THE THIRD.*

If every King and every Queen had as faithful, as painstaking, and as careful a biographer as King Edward III. has met at the hands of Mr. Longman, we should have a better and far more reliable history of England than any ever penned. The author of the work before us has proved himself one of the best and ablest of historians, and certainly one of the most accomplished of biographers; and thanks are eminently due to him for the labour he has bestowed over his work, and for the vivid picture he has presented to us of the times in which the last but one of the Plantagenets lived. It is a book which we cordially recommend—indeed no library can possibly be said to be complete without it.

IRISH ANTIQUITIES.†

THE study of Irish antiquities, which illustrate and elucidate so many points in those of our own country, has happily of late years made rapid strides, and thanks to the labours of Mr. Wakeman, of Dr. Petrie, of Mr. Keene, of the Rev. J. Graves, of the Rev. S. Hayman, and of a whole host of other able writers, and of the Archaeological Association of Ireland, has been generalised and made available to students everywhere. One of the most useful and compact works which have been issued is Mr. Wakeman's "Archæologia Hibernica," to which, although it has now been published some years, we are desirous of drawing special attention. Commencing with "Pagan Antiquities," Mr. Wakeman briefly but lucidly describes the cromlechs, pillar stones, sepulchral mounds, cairns, raths, and stone circles which are to be found in Ireland, and gives detailed accounts of the more important of them. For instance, speaking of New Grange, he says—"The cairn of Newgrange, in the county of Meath, lying at a distance of about four miles and a half from Drogheda, is perhaps, without exception, the most wonderful monument of its class now existing in any part of western Europe. In one point, at least, it may challenge comparison with any Celtic monument known to exist, inasmuch as the mighty stones of which its gallery and chambers, of which we shall speak hereafter, are composed, exhibit a profusion of ornamental design, consisting of spiral, lozenge, and zigzag work, such as is usually found upon the torques, urns, weapons, and other remains of pagan times in Ireland. We shall here say nothing of its probable antiquity, as it is anterior to the age of alphabetic writing; and indeed it would be in vain to speculate upon the age of a work situate upon the banks of the Boyne, which, if found upon the banks of the Nile, would be styled a pyramid, and perhaps be considered the oldest of all the pyramids of Egypt. The cairn, see Plate XV., fig. 1, which even in its present ruinous condition measures about seventy feet in height, from a little distance presents the appearance of a grassy hill partially wooded; but upon an examination, the coating of earth is found to be altogether superficial, and in several places the stones, of which the hill is entirely composed, are laid bare. A circle of enormous stones, of which eight or ten remain above ground, anciently surrounded its base; and we are informed that upon the summit an obelisk, or enormous pillar stone, formerly stood. The opening represented in Plate XV., fig. 3, was accidentally discovered about the year 1699, by labouring men employed in the removal of stones for the repair of a road. The gallery, of which it is the external entrance, extends in a direction nearly north and south, and communicates with a chamber or cave nearly in the centre of the mound. This gallery, which measures in length about fifty feet, is at its entrance from the exterior four feet high, in breadth at the top three feet two inches, and at the base three feet five inches. These dimensions it retains, except in one or two places where the stones appear to have been forced from their original position, for a distance of twenty-one feet from the external entrance. Thence towards the interior its size gradually increases, and its height, where it forms the chamber, is eighteen feet. Enormous blocks of stone, apparently water-worn, and supposed to have been brought from the mouth of the Boyne, form the sides of the passage; and it is roofed with similar stones. The ground plan of the chamber is cruciform, the head and arms of the cross being formed by three recesses, one placed directly fronting the entrance, the others east and west, and each containing a basin of granite. The sides of these recesses are composed of immense blocks of stone, several of which bear a great variety of carving, supposed by some to be symbolical." Of Dowth, another gigantic mound, the following interesting particulars are

* *The History of the Life and Times of King Edward the Third.* By WILLIAM LONGMAN. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 348 and 416. London: Longman, Green, & Co., 1869. Illustrated.

† *Archæologia Hibernica. A Hand Book of Irish Antiquities, Pagan and Christian.* By WILLIAM F. WAKEMAN. 1 vol. sm. 8vo. Dublin, 1858, pp. 176, Illustrated.

given, "Of the internal arrangement of this huge cairn, little, until very recently, was known beyond the fact that it was different from that of the monument last described, inasmuch as, instead of one great gallery leading directly towards the centre of the pile, there appeared here the remains of two passages in a very ruinous state, and completely stopped up, neither of which, however, seemed to have conducted towards a grand central chamber. The Committee of Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy having, in the course of last autumn (1847), obtained permission from the trustees of the Netterville Charity, the present proprietors of the Dowth estate, to explore the interior of the tumulus, the work was commenced and carried on, at considerable cost, under the immediate direction of Mr. Frith, one of the county engineers. It should be observed that, from the difficulty of sinking a shaft among the loose, dry stones of which this hill, like that of Newgrange, is entirely composed, Mr. Frith, in order to arrive at the great central chamber which was supposed to exist, adopted the plan of making an open cutting from the base of the mound, towards its centre. The first discovery was that of a cruciform chamber, upon the western side, formed of stones of enormous size, every way similar to those at Newgrange, and exhibiting the same style of decoration. A rude sarcophagus, bearing a great resemblance to that in the eastern recess at Newgrange, was found in the centre. It had been broken into several pieces, but the fragments have all been found, and placed together, so as to afford a perfect idea of its original form. In clearing away the rubbish with which the chamber was found nearly filled, the workmen discovered a large quantity of the bones of animals in a half-burned state, and mixed with small shells.

"A pin of bronze and two small knives of iron were also discovered. With respect to instruments of iron being found in a monument of so early a date, we may observe, that in the Annals of Ulster there occurs a record of this mound, as well as of several others in the neighbourhood, having been searched by the Northmen of Dublin as early as A.D. 862, 'on one occasion that the three kings, Amlaff, Imar, and Ainsle, were plundering the territory of Flann, the son of Coaing'; and it is an interesting fact that the knives are precisely similar, in every respect, to a number discovered, together with a quantity of other antiques, in the bog near Dunshaughlin, and which there is reason to refer to a period between the ninth and the beginning of the eleventh centuries. Upon the chamber being cleared out, a passage twenty-seven feet in length was discovered, the sides of which incline considerably, leading in a westerly direction towards the side of the mound, and composed, like the similar passage at Newgrange, of enormous stones, placed edgewise, and covered in with large flags. The chamber, though of inferior size to that at Newgrange, is constructed so nearly upon the same plan, that a description of the one might almost serve for that of the other. The recesses, however, do not contain basins, and a passage extending in a southerly direction, communicating with a series of small crypts, forms here another peculiarity. A huge stone, in height nine, in breadth eight feet, placed between the northern and eastern recesses, is remarkable for the singular character of its carving.

"A sepulchral chamber, of a quadrangular form, the stones of which bear a great variety of carving (among which the cross, a symbol which neither in the old nor the 'new' world can be considered as peculiar to Christianity, is conspicuous), has been discovered upon the southern side of the mound. Here, as elsewhere, during the course of excavation, the workmen found vast quantities of bones, half-burned, many of which proved to be human; 'several unburned bones of horses, pigs, deer, and birds, portions of the heads of the short-horned variety of the ox, and the head of a fox.' They also found a star-shaped amulet of stone, a ring of jet, several beads, and some bones fashioned like pins. Among the stones of the upper portion of the cairn were discovered a number of globular balls of stone, the size of small eggs, which Dr. Wilde supposes probably to have been sling-stones." Views of Dowth will be found on Plate XVI., figs. 1 and 3.

Passing on from the "Pagan antiquities"—but first we must notice the interesting engraving of "The Druids' Judgment Seat," reproduced, on Plate XV., fig. 2, which reminds one of a similar seat in England—Mr. Wakeman next gives an insight into the "Early Christian Antiquities" of Ireland, including oratories, churches, crosses, round towers, etc., and so, in his third part, enters on "Anglo-Irish Remains"—abbeys, fonts, castles, town-gates, walls, etc., and concludes with a chapter on miscellaneous antiquities. The book is indispensable to the antiquary, whether he be a student of English or of Irish antiquities, and we recommend every one of our readers to obtain it. It is profusely illustrated, is of small and compact form, and of small cost. Mr. Wakeman deserves the heartiest thanks of all for his excellent work.



IRISH ANTIQUITIES.

1. CHAMBERED TUMULUS AT DOWTH, GENERAL VIEW.
2. CROMLECH, PHOENIX PARK.
3. ENTRANCE TO PASSAGE AND CHAMBERS, DOWTH.

BALLAD HISTORY OF ENGLAND.*

MR. BENNETT, who has worthily won the reputation of being one of our best ballad and song writers, and whose verses relating to baby-hood are the most sweet of any in our language, has in his present volume produced some truly excellent ballads on stirring points of English history, from "the fall of Harold Hardrada," to the "battle of Inkerman." Some of the ballads are marvellously clever and well written, and thoroughly sustain Mr. Bennett's already wide reputation, and we commend the volume to the perusal of our readers.

NUMISMATICS.†

IT is surely a healthy sign when no less than three new works on Numismatics are all lying on our table together; and it is a sign which we hail with real pleasure, as showing an increased and increasing interest in one of the pleasantest and most useful branches of archaeological study. The three books before us are totally different in character, but each one is excellent in its own peculiar way, and each one is of equal importance to the numismatist. The first to which we shall allude, is the "Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society," of which six parts, ranging from 1864 (when the Society was established) to 1868, are issued. This Society is most valuable one, and the papers which have been read, as given in the "Proceedings," are of the most useful and important character. Among the most important papers, the learned President of the Society, Dr. Clay, gives a capital article on the "Currency of the Isle of Man," which is carefully illustrated, and which will, with additions, on another occasion appear in our columns; several clever papers on "American Coins," and "Remarks on the pieces called *Vox Populi*;" while other numismatists give equally interesting papers on other branches of the science. Among these are a paper by our late esteemed friend, John Harland, on the "Find of English Silver Pennies at Eccles," of which an account from the same pen was given in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. V., p. 89; "On the Autonomous Coins of Ancient Spain," by Mr. Darbshire; "On the Law relating to Treasure Trove," by Mr. T. W. Ulph; "On 'The Gaulish Races in Britain,' and on other subjects, by Mr. Delmar; "On British Medals of recent period," by Dr. Skafte; and many other articles and notices of discoveries. The work is beautifully illustrated with photographs, engraved plates, and woodcuts, and is in every way admirable. The "Manchester Numismatic Society" is one which ought to be well and widely supported, and we hope this brief allusion to its "Proceedings" will call to it the attention of numismatists "all the world o'er."

The next work to which we desire to call attention is by Mr. Batty, one of the most energetic members of the Society to which we have just alluded. It is a Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c. &c. Of this most useful work five numbers are issued, and are devoted to provincial copper tokens of the last and present century, of the penny and halfpenny sizes; the descriptions being arranged under counties, and are tolerably full, although, as in the case of armorial bearings, they might advantageously have been extended. It is a book which every numismatist, every antiquary, and every topographer ought to possess, especially as it is intended in it to give a much more full account of colonial money than has yet appeared.

The third work is by Mr. Henfrey,§ and is a guide to the study and arrangement of English coins. Judging from the first part, we have no hesitation in saying that it will, when completed, form a very useful and compact manual, and one which will prove of great value to collectors. Besides the "Hand Book of English Coins,"|| by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, which was first issued in 1836, and has subsequently gone through several editions, we know of no small compact work on the subject, and therefore we hail with pleasure Mr. Henfrey's, which will take a middle rank between the small one we have named, and the larger ones of Ruding, Snelling, and Hawkins. We shall take other occasions to speak of this "Guide" as it progresses.

* *Proposals for and Contributions to a Ballad History of England and the States sprung from her.* By W. C. BENNETT. 1 vol. small 8vo. London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co., 1868, pp. 144.

† *Proceedings of the Manchester Numismatic Society.* 4to, Illustrated.

‡ *Batty's Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, Ireland, British Isles and Colonies, Local and Private Tokens, Jettons, &c.* 4to, Illustrated. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.; Manchester: John Heywood.

§ *A Guide to the Study and Arrangement of English Coins.* By HENRY WILLIAM HENFREY. London: J. R. Smith, sm. 8vo., Illustrated.

|| *Hand Book of English Coins.* By LLEWELLYNN JEWITT. 16mo., Illustrated.

LEGENDS OF KING ARTHUR.*

"God has not made, since Adam was, the man more perfect than Arthur!"—so said one of our old writers, and, with all fealty, "so say all of us!" The present little book of Arthurian Legends is, perhaps, the most safe, and the most judicious, for the general reader, of any which have been issued. The legends are cleverly written, shorn of all that can be objected to, and are made so pleasant and so fascinating that no one can weary over them, but when once commenced must read on to the end. Of course the archaeologist prefers, naturally, the legends in their original entirety, but nothing, for the general reader, could possibly be better than these are, and we cordially recommend the book.

THE BIRD.†

We recently noticed in terms of high approval two beautiful volumes, "Mysteries of the Ocean," and the "Desert World." We have now to call attention to a companion volume entitled, "The Bird," which in every way equals the two we have named, and which ought to stand side by side with them. Of the literary matter of "The Bird" it is impossible to speak too highly ; of the artistic part it is equally impossible to speak high enough—and of the printing and getting up, the only word in the language which can truly express our opinion, is that emphatic word *perfect*. The book is illustrated with no less than 210 engravings, drawn by Giacomelli, and engraved in the most exquisite manner by the very highest of French artists. It is, altogether, the most charming and captivating volume we have for a long time past seen, and too much praise cannot be given to the translator (who modestly, but unwisely, simply signs with initials A. E.), for the beautiful rendering he has given of M. Michelet's work ; nor to Messrs. Nelson & Sons for the admirable way in which they have issued it. It is the book of all books for a present, and is one which will be read by all with a like pleasure.

LEIGHTON'S POEMS.

We are pleased to be in a position to announce that a volume of poems by the late Mr. William Leighton—a poet of no mean order, and a man held in the highest estimation by all who knew him, but who was cut off in early life—is shortly to be given to the world by his friends. We shall look forward with pleasurable anxiety for its appearance, as, no doubt will the general public, who were becoming acquainted with his name and with the productions of his pen when he was called prematurely away. The following lines are his :—

Thou art the lode-star of my life,
My warmest wishes turn to thee ;
Through all this dim world's dust and strife
Thy lustre calmly beams on me !

Thou art the sweetest flower that sheds
Its fragrance on my dreary way ;
From thee springs all the joy that spreads
Around my path from day to day !

Ah ! I would toil both soon and late,
Would scale this rough world's thorny steep,
And many a weary year I'd wait,
And many a wakeful vigil keep ;—

Happy, if, when the turmoil past,
A haven smiled of peaceful rest,—
I found the radiant star at last,
I wore the flower upon my breast !

* *The Legends of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table.* Compiled and arranged by J. T. K. 1 vol. 12mo. London : Strahan & Co., Ludgate Hill, 1868.

† *The Bird.* By JULES MICHELET. London : T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. Royal 8vo, pp. 340, 1869, Illustrated.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

SALE AT FELL HOUSE, HEANOR.

CAN any of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" help me to a catalogue of the sale of the last remnant of a property once of some extent, that of Mr. Tantum, of Fell House, Heanor, Derbyshire, which took place at the Red Lion, Heanor, on the 18th of August, 1835. The auctioneer was a Mr. Cross, and the solicitor Mr. Curzon. I have applied in every direction for this catalogue but hitherto without success.

EDWARD SMITH.

2, Parliament Street, Westminster.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

"HISTORY repeats itself," some one has said. Under the east window, outside the church of St. Peter's, Derby, was formerly painted upon the stone-work, in large black letters, the following:—

" For Church and King let the Bells ever ring ;
but during the "disestablishing" period it was altered to

" Let Church and King go swingle ding."

A portion of the latter version can still be traced where the ivy has been stripped off.

W. BEMROSE, JUN.

THE FAMILY OF EYRE.

THERE is an interesting memorial of this family over the doorway of a farm-house, called Two-Thorn Field, in the Woodlands, near Derwent. It consists of a large stone, about five feet long, and cut gable fashion, the centre being eighteen inches high. On this is carved a shield containing the well-known crest of the Eyres, a leg couped at the thigh and spurred. Beneath is plainly carved in good-sized numerals, 1030. This date must be, for many reasons, impossible, the house and the carving itself being manifestly of a later period. I think it therefore probable that some descendant of the Eyres, to whom Two-Thorn Field belonged, placed this crest over the doorway, together with the traditional date of Truelove's birth, who, according to the legend, was the *first* of that name. William the Conqueror was born 1027, A.D., and as the first Eyre was contemporary with him, he might very reasonably be born in the year 1030. This seems at least a likely solution of a perplexing inscription. I have observed on another farm-house the date 1415 carved in the numerals proper to that age; and this is without doubt a genuine date, as also one of T. E. inscribed 1643, to the best of my recollection.

When the farm of Two-Thorn Field passed into the Greaves family (by marriage, I conclude, with Mary Eyre, of Edale), the initials of the Greaves thus obtaining it, were added on the ancient stone, as follows:—"W. G., C. G., MDCCXX.", for William and Charles Greaves.

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

Derwent.

THOMAS BROOKS AND "THE MUTE CHRISTIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

DEAR SIR,

Some few months since I picked up at an old-book shop, for a few pence, "The Mute Christian Under the Smarting Rod," by Thomas Brooks; the title-page was missing, but from notices or advertisements of twelve other books by the above-mentioned T. Brooks (who is described as "late Preacher of the Gospel at Margaret's, New Fish-street,") the "Mute Christian" seems to have been printed about 1657. In no Biographical Dictionary that I have seen can I find a mention of his name. Can you, or any of the readers of the "RELIQUARY," tell me some particulars of his life? He is evidently a man of considerable learning, and his book is written in the piquant style of the 17th century. I give an extract, more for the sake of the story it contains, than to illustrate the style—

P. 150. "I have read of Sennacherib, that after his army was destroyed by an angel (Isaiah 37), and he returned home to his own country, he enquired of one about him, what he thought the reason might be why God so favoured the Jews? He an-

swered, that there was one Abraham, their Father, that was willing to sacrifice his son to death at the command of God, and that ever since that time God favoured that People. Well, said Sennacherib, if that be so, I have two sons; and I will sacrifice them both to death, if that will procure their God to favour me; which when his two sons heard (as the story goeth), slew their father (Isaiah 37, 38), "chusing rather to kill, than to be killed: So do thou chuse rather to kill this mother-sin (murmuring), than to be killed by it, or by any of those vipers that are brought forth by it."

Can you tell me where this interesting legend comes from? On reading it I thought it one of the most interesting Biblical ones I ever read, and it reminded me of Bishop J. Taylor's story of the old man Abraham took in, and turned out of doors when he found he believed not in the Providence of God, but God reproved Abraham for not having patience with one to whom He had been merciful all his life.

I remain, respectfully,

JOSEPH CLARK, JUN.

Street, Somerset.

[Thomas Brooks, preacher at Fish Street Hill, London, published "Precious Remedies for Satan's Devices," 1653; "Heaven on Earth," 1654; "The Mute Christian under the Smarting Rod, a Sermon on Ps. xxxix. 9," 1660 and 1669; "Remedies against Satan's Devices, a Sermon on Cor ii. 11," 1661; a Sermon on Lam. iii. 24, 1662; "Hoiness the only way to Happiness, a Sermon on Heb. xii. 14," 1662; a Sermon on Romans iii. 32-34," 1664; "Two Arguments for Closet Prayer, on Matt. vi. 6," 1665; "The Private Key of Heaven, in Two Arguments, for Closet Prayer," 1665; "String of Pearls, or a Funeral Sermon on Pet. i. 4," 1688; "The Meek Christian under the Smarting Rod," 1669; "Cabinet of Jewels, shewing what men are worth for Eternity," 1669; "London's Lamentations, or a Discourse concerning this late Fiery Dispensation, 1670; "Fire of London, a Sermon on Isaiah xlii. 24, 25," 1670; and "A Golden Key to open hid Treasures," 1675. It will be seen from this list that Thomas Brooks was a voluminous writer, and that he published not only the "Mute Christian," to which Mr. Clark refers, but the "Meek Christian," both "under the Smarting Rod."

[ED. RELIQUARY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTER OF PADIHAM CHURCH
(LANCASHIRE).

THE following scrap will perhaps be thought worth preserving in the columns of the "RELIQUARY." Any one reading it and afterwards visiting the handsome church just erected on the site of the old one, might well exclaim that—

"Old times are changed, old manners gone."

"June 5, 1652. It was thought fitt and agreed by the Inhabitants of the p'ishe church of Padham that whosoever receyeth the some of 6^d. yearly for sweepinge the alleys in (the) church and that shall receive 2^d. yearly for cleansinge y^r church of old Rushes and sweepinge against New Rushes come in shall doe it dueley viz. the alleys weekly and also the gutters of the church and the pypes of lead to be cleansed as often as neede shall requyre. And further that the Churchwar shal p'v'd a way or means to be made that the Bells may be stopped that (they) cannot be walled* by ringinge. And also that there be an hour glasse be p'vided an a thinges for it to stande in.

"That all debts due or to be due be course taken for, either by force of the ordinance or by suit, to have them gotten viz. for or belonging to the church. And it is further agreed that if any p'son neglect or refuse to pay 3^d. 4^d. for burialy in the church after it be demanded for the space of one month, that then he shall be sued for the same (and) five shillings towards satisfying the paines of hym followeth it.

"And that no Scryvener shall be admitted to teach to write† in the church, and that the Clarke everie Easterday geve notice in the church for the gentlemen and inhabitants and Churchwardens (to) meet upon Tuesday in Easterweek to make and take accompts of the p'ish business upon that day and doe further then as shall be thought fitt."

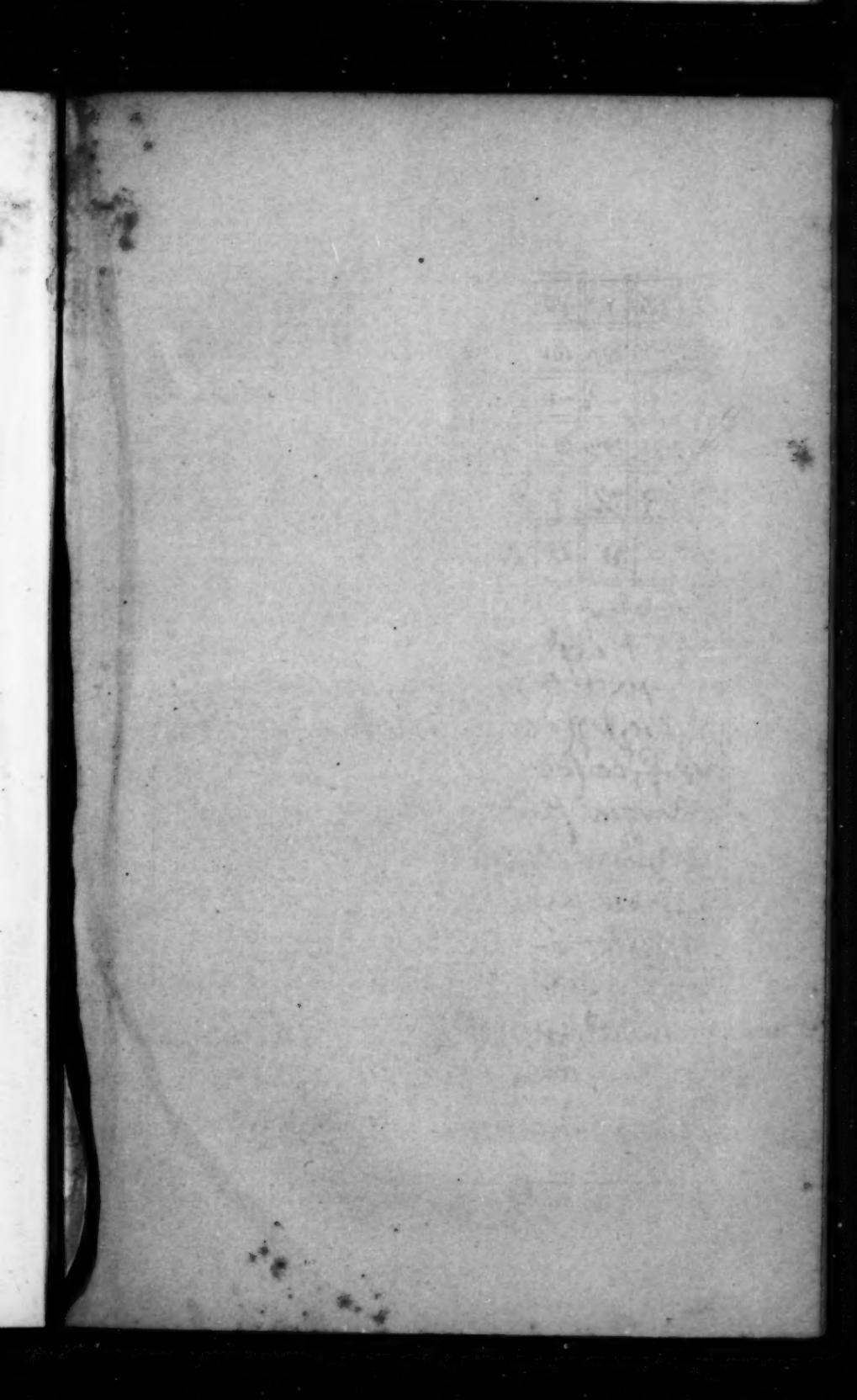
The above is signed by the Wardens and several of the Inhabitants. Amongst the items expended by the churchwardens in 1793 is the following:

"To 3 lbs. of Candles to Illuminate the Church at the burning of Tom Paine, £0 1s. 0d."

HENRY FISHWICK.

Carr Hill, Rochdale.

* This old Saxon word is still used amongst the Lancashire people. † Write.



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|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
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| β | $\beta\alpha$ | $\beta\beta$ | $\beta\beta\alpha$ | $\beta\beta\beta$ | $\beta\beta\beta\alpha$ | $\beta\beta\beta\beta$ |
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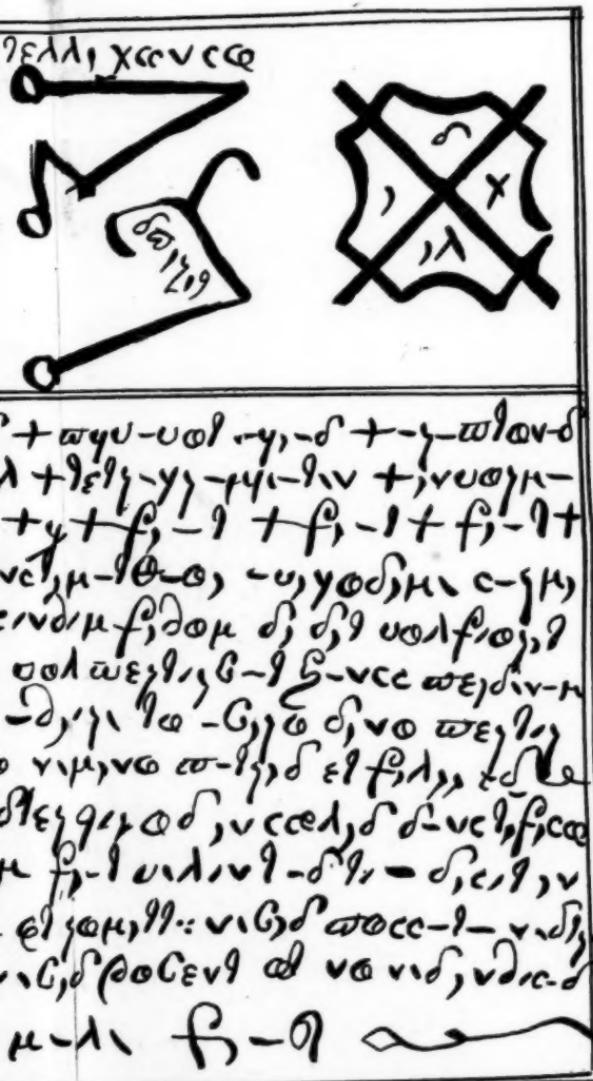


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θαθ,θ-θδ-νεθ,γι-θ αθ-θθ,υολεγεθ
θ,γι νηρεν θιμη θθν,-θ γογνθ θιμ φ-θ
εθει θθ,-μ,νθογ-θ-ν,θ,δ,ν θδοκ ειγομ
εθον,μ,ωδεθομ,θ,μοδ,μη,θοδ,γο,ν-θ,θθ
νθονθ-θ,νομ δεδ λ,θ,γ-νθ-μ-λ,

PLATE XVII



ASS PLATE ON A TOMBSTONE IN LANCASHIRE.